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=> file home
FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:33:12 ON 08 JAN 2003

=> d his

     FILE 'HCA, WPIDS, JAPIO, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 14:52:52 ON 08 JAN
     2003
L1          797 SEA TRANSPARENT?(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER? OR RAGSTOCK? OR
                NEWSPAPER? OR NEWSPRINT? OR WASTEPAPER?)
L2         1336 SEA TRANSPARENT?(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER? OR RAGSTOCK? OR
                NEWSPAPER? OR NEWSPRINT? OR WASTEPAPER?)
L3          454 SEA TRANSPARENT?(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER? OR RAGSTOCK? OR
                NEWSPAPER? OR NEWSPRINT? OR WASTEPAPER?)
L4          303 SEA TRANSPARENT?(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER? OR RAGSTOCK? OR
                NEWSPAPER? OR NEWSPRINT? OR WASTEPAPER?)
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L5         2890 SEA TRANSPARENT?(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER? OR RAGSTOCK? OR
                NEWSPAPER? OR NEWSPRINT? OR WASTEPAPER?)
L6         7508 SEA TRANSLUCEN?
L7        13926 SEA TRANSLUCEN?
L8         8739 SEA TRANSLUCEN?
L9          312 SEA TRANSLUCEN?
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L10       30485 FILE PAPERCHEM2
L11         181 SEA TRANSLUCEN?(2A)(WINDOW? OR SECTION? OR AREA OR AREAS
                OR REGION? OR SEGMENT? OR PORTION?)
L12         979 SEA TRANSLUCEN?(2A)(WINDOW? OR SECTION? OR AREA OR AREAS
                OR REGION? OR SEGMENT? OR PORTION?)
L13         340 SEA TRANSLUCEN?(2A)(WINDOW? OR SECTION? OR AREA OR AREAS
                OR REGION? OR SEGMENT? OR PORTION?)
L14          12 SEA TRANSLUCEN?(2A)(WINDOW? OR SECTION? OR AREA OR AREAS
                OR REGION? OR SEGMENT? OR PORTION?)
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L15        1512 SEA TRANSLUCEN?(2A)(WINDOW? OR SECTION? OR AREA OR AREAS
                OR REGION? OR SEGMENT? OR PORTION?)
L16      196948 SEA CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR PHOTOCURE# OR PHOTOCURI
                NG# OR PHOTOCURAB?
L17      149194 SEA CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR PHOTOCURE# OR PHOTOCURI
                NG# OR PHOTOCURAB?
L18       94551 SEA CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR PHOTOCURE# OR PHOTOCURI
                NG# OR PHOTOCURAB?
L19        6433 SEA CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR PHOTOCURE# OR PHOTOCURI
                NG# OR PHOTOCURAB?
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L20      447126 SEA CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR PHOTOCURE# OR PHOTOCURI
                NG# OR PHOTOCURAB?
L21      492386 SEA ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(2A)VIOLET? OR UV OR U(W)V OR
                UVA OR UVB OR SUV OR LUV
L22       87066 SEA ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(2A)VIOLET? OR UV OR U(W)V OR
                UVA OR UVB OR SUV OR LUV
L23       49880 SEA ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(2A)VIOLET? OR UV OR U(W)V OR
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UVA OR UVB OR SUV OR LUV

L24 6430 SEA ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(2A)VIOLET? OR UV OR U(W)V OR UVA OR UVB OR SUV OR LUV

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L25 635762 SEA ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(2A) VIOLET? OR UV OR U(W) V OR UVA OR UVB OR SUV OR LUV

L26 80831 SEA ((PHOTO OR LIGHT OR PHOTOLY?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR SENSITI? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CAT# OR CATALY?))/BI,AB

L27 48888 SEA ((PHOTO OR LIGHT OR PHOTOLY?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR SENSITI? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CAT# OR CATALY?))/BI,AB

L28 12494 SEA ((PHOTO OR LIGHT OR PHOTOLY?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR SENSITI? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CAT# OR CATALY?))/BI,AB

L29 2248 SEA ((PHOTO OR LIGHT OR PHOTOLY?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR SENSITI? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CAT# OR CATALY?))/BI,AB

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L30 144461 SEA ((PHOTO OR LIGHT OR PHOTOLY?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR SENSITI? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CROSSLINK? OR CROSS(W) LINK? OR CAT# OR CATALY?))/BI,AB

L31 89703 SEA ((ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(W)VIOLET? OR UV# OR SUV OR LUV OR RADIA? OR IRRADIA? OR EMANAT? OR EMIT? OR EMISS? OR LASER?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR REACT? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CAT# OR CATALY? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CROSSLINK?))/BI,AB

L32 29162 SEA ((ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(W)VIOLET? OR UV# OR SUV OR LUV OR RADIA? OR IRRADIA? OR EMANAT? OR EMIT? OR EMISS? OR LASER?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR REACT? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CAT# OR CATALY? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CROSSLINK?))/BI,AB

L33 17370 SEA ((ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(W)VIOLET? OR UV# OR SUV OR LUV OR RADIA? OR IRRADIA? OR EMANAT? OR EMIT? OR EMISS? OR LASER?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR REACT? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CAT# OR CATALY? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CROSSLINK?))/BI,AB

L34 2153 SEA ((ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(W)VIOLET? OR UV# OR SUV OR LUV OR RADIA? OR IRRADIA? OR EMANAT? OR EMIT? OR EMISS? OR LASER?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR REACT? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CAT# OR CATALY? OR CROSS(W)LINK? OR CROSSLINK?))/BI,AB

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L35 138388 SEA ((ULTRAVIOLET? OR ULTRA(W) VIOLET? OR UV# OR SUV OR LUV OR RADIA? OR IRRADIA? OR EMANAT? OR EMIT? OR EMISS? OR LASER?)(2A)(RX# OR RXN# OR REACT? OR REACT? OR POLYM? OR CURE# OR CURING# OR CURAB? OR CAT# OR CATALY? OR

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                CROSS(W) LINK? OR CROSSLINK?))/BI,AB
L36       144923 SEA (PHOTORX## OR PHOTOREACT? OR PHOTOSENS? OR PHOTOPOLYM
                ? OR PHOTOCUR? OR PHOTOHARDEN? OR PHOTOCROSS? OR
                PHOTOCAT?)/BI,AB
L37        96034 SEA (PHOTORX## OR PHOTOREACT? OR PHOTOSENS? OR PHOTOPOLYM
                ? OR PHOTOCUR? OR PHOTOHARDEN? OR PHOTOCROSS? OR
                PHOTOCAT?)/BI,AB
L38       113238 SEA (PHOTORX## OR PHOTOREACT? OR PHOTOSENS? OR PHOTOPOLYM
                ? OR PHOTOCUR? OR PHOTOHARDEN? OR PHOTOCROSS? OR
                PHOTOCAT?)/BI,AB
L39         3420 SEA (PHOTORX## OR PHOTOREACT? OR PHOTOSENS? OR PHOTOPOLYM
                ? OR PHOTOCUR? OR PHOTOHARDEN? OR PHOTOCROSS? OR
                PHOTOCAT?)/BI,AB
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L40       357615 SEA (PHOTORX## OR PHOTOREACT? OR PHOTOSENS? OR PHOTOPOLYM
                ? OR PHOTOCUR? OR PHOTOHARDEN? OR PHOTOCROSS? OR
                PHOTOCAT?)/BI,AB
L41        51927 SEA CONVEY? OR BELT OR BELTS OR BELTED OR BELTING#
L42       399684 SEA CONVEY? OR BELT OR BELTS OR BELTED OR BELTING#
L43       192425 SEA CONVEY? OR BELT OR BELTS OR BELTED OR BELTING#
L44         9736 SEA CONVEY? OR BELT OR BELTS OR BELTED OR BELTING#
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L45       653772 SEA CONVEY? OR BELT OR BELTS OR BELTED OR BELTING#
L46           54 SEA L1 AND L6
L47           66 SEA L2 AND L7
L48           18 SEA L3 AND L8
L49           33 SEA L4 AND L9
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L50          171 SEA L5 AND L10
L51            1 SEA L46 AND L41
L52            0 SEA L47 AND L42
L53            0 SEA L48 AND L43
L54            0 SEA L49 AND L44
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L55            1 SEA L50 AND L45
L56            1 SEA L46 AND L11
L57            1 SEA L47 AND L12
L58            1 SEA L48 AND L13
L59            0 SEA L49 AND L14
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L60            3 SEA L50 AND L15
L61            5 SEA L46 AND L16
L62            9 SEA L47 AND L17
L63            1 SEA L48 AND L18
L64            1 SEA L49 AND L19
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L65           16 SEA L50 AND L20
L66            7 SEA L46 AND L21
L67            2 SEA L47 AND L22
L68            0 SEA L48 AND L23
L69            1 SEA L49 AND L24
      TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
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L70          10 SEA L50 AND L25
L71           1 SEA L46 AND (L26 OR L31 OR L36)
L72           3 SEA L47 AND (L27 OR L32 OR L37)
L73           1 SEA L48 AND (L28 OR L33 OR L38)
L74           1 SEA L49 AND (L29 OR L34 OR L39)
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L75           6 SEA L50 AND (L30 OR L35 OR L40)

     FILE 'LCA' ENTERED AT 15:08:07 ON 08 JAN 2003
L76       10772 SEA (HEAT? OR WARM? OR HOT# OR CALEFACT? OR TORREFACT?
                OR PYROL? OR SINTER? OR CALCIN? OR AUTOCLAV? OR THERMOL?
                OR THERMAL? OR TEPEFACT? OR PREHEAT? OR MELT? OR FUSE#
                OR FUSING# OR FUSION?)/BI,AB
L77        2012 SEA ((HIGH## OR HEIGHTEN? OR RAIS? OR INCREAS? OR
                ELEVAT?)(2A)(TEMP# OR TEMPERATUR?))/BI,AB
L78        9243 SEA HEAT? OR WARM? OR HOT# OR CALEFACT? OR TORREFACT? OR
                PYROL? OR SINTER? OR CALCIN? OR AUTOCLAV? OR THERMOL? OR
                THERMAL? OR TEPEFACT? OR PREHEAT?
L79        2012 SEA (HIGH## OR HEIGHTEN? OR RAIS? OR INCREAS? OR
                ELEVAT?)(2A)(TEMP# OR TEMPERATUR?)
L80         803 SEA ANNEAL? OR TEMPER OR TEMPERS OR TEMPERRED OR
                TEMPERED OR TEMPERRING# OR TEMPERING#

     FILE 'HCA, WPIDS, JAPIO, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:14:38 ON 08 JAN
     2003
L81          13 SEA L46 AND (L78 OR L79)
L82          18 SEA L47 AND (L78 OR L79)
L83           5 SEA L48 AND (L78 OR L79)
L84           8 SEA L49 AND (L78 OR L79)
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L85          44 SEA L50 AND (L78 OR L79)
L86           0 SEA L46 AND L80
L87           0 SEA L47 AND L80
L88           0 SEA L48 AND L80
L89           0 SEA L49 AND L80
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L90           0 SEA L50 AND L80

     FILE 'PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:17:39 ON 08 JAN 2003
L91          11 SEA L64 OR L69 OR L74 OR L84

     FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:18:34 ON 08 JAN 2003
L92           8 SEA L58 OR L63 OR L73 OR L83

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:19:08 ON 08 JAN 2003
L93          14 SEA L57 OR L62 OR L67 OR L72
L94          14 SEA L82 NOT L93

     FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:20:06 ON 08 JAN 2003
L95          13 SEA L51 OR L56 OR L61 OR L66 OR L71
L96          11 SEA L81 NOT L95
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FILE 'HCA, WPIDS, JAPIO, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:25:57 ON 08 JAN 2003

L97 0 SEA UVERCRYL?
L98 0 SEA UVERCRYL?
L99 0 SEA UVERCRYL?
L100 0 SEA UVERCRYL?
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L101 0 SEA UVERCRYL?
L102 0 SEA UV(2A)ERCRYL?
L103 0 SEA UV(2A)ERCRYL?
L104 0 SEA UV(2A)ERCRYL?
L105 0 SEA UV(2A)ERCRYL?
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L106 0 SEA UV(2A) ERCRYL?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:27:11 ON 08 JAN 2003
E UV
E UVE
E UVERCYL
E UVERCYL/CN

=> file paperchem2
FILE 'PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:33:26 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE COVERS 1967 TO 6 Jan 2003 (20030106/ED)

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L91 ANSWER 1 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 97:24323 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000590154
DN AB6805392
TI Restoration of an Architectural Blueprint Prepared from **Translucent** Paper
AU Gajdo, G.
SO Papiripar, Vol. 41, no. 2, pp. 74-75. 2 tab..
DT Journal
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Hungarian
AB A historical architectural drawing on resin-impregnated **translucent** paper, which showed signs of serious damage through aging, was restored by painstaking dry cleaning, mechanical reinforcement with **hot**-melt adhesive, replacement of missing material, and smoothing for removal of creases. The individual steps are described in detail with attention to the need for utmost care so as not to cause dimensional changes.
CT BLUEPRINTS; DOCUMENTS; DRAWINGS; **HOT** MELTS; HUNGARIAN;

PABD; RESTORATION; SPECIALTY PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENT** PAPERS; **TRANSPARENT PAPERS**

L91 ANSWER 2 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 96:25532 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000562387
DN GA4405293
TI Paperworks
AU (Printing News/East (Melville: NY: United States))
SO Printing News/East, Vol. 137, no. 18, pp. 17-18.
DT Journal
FS GRAPHARTS; PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB Celesta Cover Dull from Westvaco Corp. is a No. 1-grade coated fine paper with 10% postconsumer recycled fiber. Neenah Paper's Uncoated Truth series shows the presentation power of its premium uncoated CLASSIC Laid and CLASSIC Linen Papers. Neenah's **U /V** ULTRA 11 **Translucent** Printing Papers are also featured. A line of ENCAD-approved Magic ink-jet media for ENCAD's NovaJet Pro, NovaJet Pro 50, and NovaJet 4 printers is available from Rexam Graphics. The latest promotion of Fraser Papers, formerly Cross Pointe, is the Synergy On Ink educational printing guide, the first of three in a series, is expected to be followed by guides on paper and presses. Crane & Co. Inc. introduced its Crane Connection program, designed to improve service to small businesses by making its line of business papers available in appropriate quantities. International Paper (Purchase, NY) announced the availability of its Gatorprint high-tear envelope substrate, which is said to offer greater strength, cushioning, and printability. Otis Specialty Papers Inc. introduced its IJ 6016 one-side-coated ink-jet sheet and IJ 6030 two-sided-coated ink-jet sheet for error-free printing. Crown Vantage Uncoated Printing and Publishing Papers introduced Curtis Brightwater Ultra, a new finish that offers a bright white, ultrasmooth sheet manufactured in four patterns.
CT BRIGHTNESS; COATED PAPERS; COLOR; CUSHIONING; EDUCATION; ENGLISH; ENVELOPE PAPERS; FINE PAPERS; FINISHES; FORCE; GRAPHIC ARTS; IMAGES; INK JET PRINTING; LAID PAPERS; LINEN FINISHES; MACHINERY; MANUFACTURE; OPTICAL PROPERTIES; PAPER GRADES; PATTERNS; POSTCONSUMER WASTES; PRINTABILITY; PRINTING; PRINTING MACHINES; PRINTING PAPERS; SOLID WASTES; SPECIALTY PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENT** PAPERS; **TRANSPARENT PAPERS**; UNCOATED PAPERS; WASTE PAPERS; WASTES; WEIGHT; WHITE PAPERS

L91 ANSWER 3 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 95:16883 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000529419
DN GA4303975
TI **Thermal** Vellum Paper
IN Tran, C.; Ichikawa, A.; Ono, H.
PI US 5244859 19930914

AI US 1992-940185 19920903
SO p. 3. 8 claims.
DT Patent
FS GRAPHARTS; PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A **thermal** vellum medium used as a **translucent** master in the diazo process of forming blueprints uses a wood pulp-based substrate to provide a smoother surface than the rag- or cotton-based paper used in the prior art. One side of the support is coated with a **heat**-sensitive image-forming material. The opposite side is then impregnated with a silicone layer that provides transparency to the substrate.
NCL 503-200
CT DIAZO PAPERS; ENGLISH; GAA; PATENTS; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYSILICONES; PULPS; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SILICON COMPOUNDS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; **THERMAL** PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENT** PAPERS; **TRANSPARENT PAPERS**; VELLUM PAPERS

L91 ANSWER 4 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 95:6538 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000519003
DN GA4300723
TI Nonfilm Lithographic Imaging
IN Reimers, G. L.; Cole, J.; Torres, B.
PI US 5213043 19930525
AI US 1992-853976 19920320
SO p. 11. 20 claims.
DT Patent
FS GRAPHARTS; PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A process for exposing a **photosensitive**-emulsion-coated lithographic printing plate uses, in place of the traditional photographic film, a **translucent** paper bearing preferably computer-generated opaque information.
NCL 101-463.1
CT COMPUTERS; CONVERTING MACHINES; ENGLISH; EXPOSURE; GAA; OFFSET PLATES; PATENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS; PRINTERS; PRINTING MACHINES; PRINTING PLATES; PRINTS; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENT** PAPERS; **TRANSPARENT PAPERS**

L91 ANSWER 5 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 94:6114 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000356114
DN AB6506114
TI **Translucent** and Variegated Decorative Laminate Having an Effect of Depth
IN Mier, J. L. (Formica Corp. (Wayne: NJ: USA))
PI US 5047282 19910910
AI US 1987-120975 19871116

PRAI ES 1986-3067 19861118
SO p. 6. 11 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A group of highly absorbent resin-impregnated **transparent** **paper** sheets are laminated together under **heat** and pressure to form a product giving a visual three-dimensional effect of depth, e.g., the appearance of decorative stones such as marble.
NCL 428-204
CT COMPOSITES; DECORATIVE PAPERS; ENGLISH; LAMINATES; MARBLED PAPERS; PAPER LAMINATES; PATENTS; PRDS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; THREE DIMENSIONAL DESIGN; UNITED STATES

L91 ANSWER 6 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 91:10439 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000300350
DN AB6210439
TI Partially **Transparent Paper**
IN Ohashi, M.; Yuasa, E.; Yamori, T. (Kanzaki Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.)
PI JP 02307783 19901220
AI JP 1989-130784 19890524
SO p. 5.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB An EB-**curable** resin such as epoxy polyacrylate is applied to a certain area of paper. The amount of the resin applied is 0.05-60 wt.% of the paper. The paper is irradiated with a 0.1-5 Mrad EB to **cure** the resin. The partially **transparent paper** is used to manufacture a pressure-sensitive recording sheet.
IC B41M005-128
NCL B41M5-128
CT FAR EAST; JAPAN; JAPANESE; NO CARBON PAPERS; PABD; PATENTS; PRESSURE SENSITIVE PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TRANSFER PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENT** PAPERS; **TRANSPARENT PAPERS**

L91 ANSWER 7 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 89:779 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000266960
DN AB6000779
TI Packaging Materials for Preserving Pressed Flowers and Art Works for Greeting Cards
IN Kakehashi, M.; Harada, A.; Kurata, T. (Ozu Shoten KK. (Japan))
PI JP 63239091 19881005
AI JP 1986-169498 19861106
SO p. 7.
DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)
FS PAPERCHEM

LA Japanese
AB The packaging materials, which can be marked, comprise cover layers of **translucent**, thin **paper** laminated with **transparent**, **heat**-sealable plastic films and flat bases, e.g., unprinted postcards. Pressed dry flowers, cut paper, art works, etc., are placed between the surface and base layers and pressed, e.g., with an iron, to give greeting or postcards. From: C.A. 110, no. 10: abstr. 77,112 (March 6, 1989); copyright Am.Chem.Soc.
IC B42D015-02
NCL B42D15-02
CT ART PAPERS; FILM; FLOWERS; GREETING CARDS; **HOT** PRESSING; JAPAN; JAPANESE; PABD; PACKAGING MATERIALS; PATENTS; PCKG

L91 ANSWER 8 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 85:13112 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000224863
DN AB5613112
TI **Thermal** Recording Sheet
IN Hotta, O.; Shimizu, T.; Taguchi, N.; Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd.
PI JP 60094382 19850527
AI JP 1983-202977 19831028
SO p. 3.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB **Transparent** or **translucent paper** is coated with a dispersed mixture of a solid acid such as silica and a binder such as polyvinyl chloride. The refractive indices of the solid acid and the binder differ by less than 0.2. A **thermal** head presses the coated paper against an ink donor sheet to generate a clear image on the coated paper.
IC B41M005-18
NCL B41M5-18
CT BINDERS; JAPAN; JAPANESE; OXIDES; OXYGEN COMPOUNDS; PATENTS; PRINTING; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SILICA; SILICON COMPOUNDS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; THERMOGRAPHIC PAPERS; TRANSFER PAPERS; TRANSFER PRINTING

L91 ANSWER 9 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 84:11390 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000210421
DN AB5511390
TI Unsaturated Polyester-Based Decorative Sheets
IN Toppan Printing Co. Ltd.
PI JP 59073922 19840426
AI JP 1982-184137 19821020
SO p. 2.
DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)
FS PAPERCHEM

LA Japanese
AB A polyester-impregnated decorative sheet is prepared at a low cost by laminating a printed, **transparent paper** prepreg with a **translucent** paper prepreg between release papers at 80-130 C for 0.5-2 min or at room temp. for 30-60 min. Thus, a gravure-printed decorative paper (wt. 23 g) and a kraft paper were impregnated with a composition comprising 100 parts Rigolac 03 294 (unsaturated polyester), 1.5 parts benzoyl peroxide, and 0.05 part dimethyl aniline and pressed between polyester films at 90 C for 5 min to give a product passing the JAS FW test. From: C.A. 101, no. 10: abstr. 73,990 (Sept. 3, 1984); copyright Am.Chem.Soc.
IC B29D009-00
NCL B29D9-00
CT CHEMICAL REACTIONS; DECORATIVE PAPERS; FILM; **HOT** PRESSING; IMPREGNATED PAPERS; JAPAN; JAPANESE; JOINING; LAMINATION; PATENTS; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYESTERS; POLYMERIZATION

L91 ANSWER 10 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 81:5415 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000166166
DN AB5205415
TI TRANSPARENT FIBROUS SHEETS AND PROCESS FOR MAKING
IN Muller, P.; Mustacchi, H.; Andrews Paper & Chemical Co. Inc.
PI US 4271227 19810602
AI US 1979-33801 19790426
SO p. 8. 20 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A method of **transparentizing** cellulosic **paper** comprises applying to the paper a monomer having three ethylenically unsaturated radicals bonded to one common carbon atom (i.e., generally acrylic or methacrylic acid esters of aliphatic polyhydric alcohols, such as trimethylolpropane triacrylate), together with a thermopolymerization catalyst such as benzoyl peroxide, evenly distributing the mixture of monomer and catalyst within the paper so as to fill the voids in the paper by means of a wet-packing process in which the paper carrying the applied mixture is wound into a tight roll and maintained at room temp. for a time sufficient to effect the distribution, and **thermally** polymerizing the monomer in the voids by **heating** the wet-packed roll to a temperature sufficient to activate the catalyst and dissipating excessive **heat** of polymerization to prevent spontaneous polymerization from overheating. The sheet which results is resistant to water and alcohols, is **translucent**, and is useful as tracing medium and as a **translucent** base for sensitizing with reprographic coatings as in the manufacture of diazotype papers.
NCL 428-264
CT ACRYLIC ACID; ACRYLIC COMPOUNDS; ACYL GROUPS; ALCOHOLS; BENZOYL

GROUPS; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; CATALYSTS; CELLULOSE; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; DIAZO PAPERS; ENGLISH; ESTERS; **HEATING**; METHACRYLIC ACID; MONOMERS; OXIDES; OXYGEN COMPOUNDS; PAPER; PATENTS; PEROXIDES; POLYMERIZATION; POLYOLS; POLYSACCHARIDES; RESISTANCE; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TEMPERATURE; TRACING PAPERS; TRANSPARENCE; UNITED STATES; VINYL COMPOUNDS; WATER RESISTANCE; WOUND ROLLS

L91 ANSWER 11 OF 11 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 77:912 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000116853
DN AB4800912
TI **TRANSPARENT PAPER**
IN Mino, H.; Sanyo-Kokusaku Pulp Co. Ltd.
PI JP 50105905 19750821
AI JP 1974-10227 19740125
SO p. 6.
DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB Paper is impregnated with solutions containing diisocyanates or polyisocyanates and polyester polyols modified with saturated fatty acids or nondrying oil fatty acids and having an oil length of 20-70, a mol.wt. less than 1000, and an OH value greater than 10 to a resin content of 5-120%, and the components are reacted to prepare **translucent** paper. Thus, paper was impregnated with a mixture of 100 parts 70% xylene solution of a polyester glycol prepared from a coconut oil fatty acid, phthalic anhydride, and glycerin in a molar ratio of 5:6:7, 47 parts 60% ethyl acetate solution of a triisocyanate prepared from tolylene diisocyanate and trimethylolpropane in a molar ratio of 3:1, 7 parts ethyl acetate, and 10 parts toluene to 27.8% pick-up and **heated** at 150 C for 3 min to prepare paper having good writing properties. From: Chem. Abstr. 83, no. 26: abstr. 207797 (Dec. 29, 1975).
NCL D21H
CT ACETATES; ALCOHOLS; ALKANES; ANHYDRIDES; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; CHEMICAL PROPERTIES; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; ETHYL ACETATE; FATTY ACIDS; FINE PAPERS; GLYCEROL; GLYCOLS; **HEAT** TREATMENT; HYDROCARBONS; IMPREGNANTS; ISOCYANATES; JAPAN; METHYLOLS; MIXTURES; MOLECULAR WEIGHT; NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; OIL; OXYGEN HETEROCYCLES; PAPER; PATENTS; PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYESTERS; POLYOLS; PROPANE; RATIOS; REACTION TIME; TOLUENE; TOLYL GROUPS; TRANSPARENCE; WRITING PAPERS; XYLENES; JAPANESE

=> file japio
FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:33:52 ON 08 JAN 2003
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 Japanese Patent Office (JPO)- JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 NOV 2002 <20021122/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO JULY 31, 2002

=> d l92 1-8 ibib abs ind

L92 ANSWER 1 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-219247 JAPIO
TITLE: MEDICINE CASE
INVENTOR: KOMATSU HISASHI; HIWATARI JO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): TOPPAN FORMS CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2000219247	A	20000808	Heisei	B65D027-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1999-59128 19990130
ORIGINAL: JP11059128 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-59128 19990130
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2000

AN 2000-219247 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To explain medicine to a patient while confirming this without the removal of a stored medicine by forming a bag upper half **portion** from a **translucent** or transparent synthetic film, and forming its surface side into a print surface, and further forming a bag lower half from a **translucent** or **transparent paper** material.
SOLUTION: A medicine bag 1 is formed by having a bag upper half portion 2 consisting of a transparent PET film being surface treated to have an ink acceptability and a bag lower half portion 3 consisting of a **translucent** resin-impregnated paper superimposed with each other; then these three sides are adhered by an adhesive 4, and an unadhered one side is allowed to remain as an opening 7. On a print face P at the surface side of the bag upper half portion 2, there are provided an information writing part 6 regarding the date, the name of the patient, dosage or the like, and the seal affixing column 8 of the person in change as well as an information printing part 5 of the name of medicine stored, operation, necessary notices, and so on. When a doctor or the like explains the operation, the way of a dosage, attention-required matters, and so forth to a patient in the medical institution, or the like, confirmation of medicine stored therein is made through the transparent bag upper half portion 2 and bag lower half portion 3.

IC ICM B65D027-00
ICS A61J001-14

L92 ANSWER 2 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-071043 JAPIO
TITLE: RECORDING SHEET

INVENTOR: HARADA JUNJI; KOMATSU TAKAAKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 09071043	A	19970318	Heisei	B41M005-124

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1995-231392 19950908
ORIGINAL: JP07231392 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-231392 19950908
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1997

AN 1997-071043 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a recording sheet having pressure sensitive coloring property, with which ink jet recording is possible.
SOLUTION: In an ink jet/pressure sensitive coloring recording sheet, a support body 1, a thermoplastic resin layer 2, a self-coloring pressure sensitive recording layer 3 of monolayer wherein at least one of a coupler and a developer is microencapsulated and layered or mixed respectively and singly, a **transparent** or **translucent paper** 4, and an ink jet recording ink accepting layer 5 are layered. Thus, a pressure sensitive recording sheet of ink jet recording type with which ink jet recording is possible and **thermal** recording can be done, having a sufficient friction resistance can be obtained, which is used for preventing forgery.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1997,JPO
IC ICM B41M005-124
ICS B41M005-00; B41M005-165; G09F003-10

L92 ANSWER 3 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-058120 JAPIO
TITLE: RECORDING SHEET AND DETECTION OF FORGERY
INVENTOR: HARADA JUNJI; KOMATSU TAKAAKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 09058120	A	19970304	Heisei	B41M005-165

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1995-215801 19950824
ORIGINAL: JP07215801 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-215801 19950824
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1997

AN 1997-058120 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **thermal** and

pressure-sensitive color forming recording sheet.
SOLUTION: A **thermal**/pressure-sensitive color forming recording sheet 6 is obtained by laminating a support 1, a thermoplastic resin layer 2, a single self-color forming pressure-sensitive recording layer 3 obtained by independently laminating or mixing a color former and a coupler at least one of which is microencapsulated, **transparent** or **translucent paper** 4 and a **thermal** recording layer 5 containing a color former and a coupler forming a color upon the contact with the color former. Therefore, a **thermal** color forming type self-color forming pressure-sensitive recording sheet capable of performing **thermal** recording and pressure-sensitive recording and having sufficient friction resistance can be obtained.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1997,JPO
IC ICM B41M005-165
ICS B41M005-28

L92 ANSWER 4 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-300810 JAPIO
TITLE: RECORDING SHEET AND DETECTION OF FORGERY
INVENTOR: HARADA JUNJI; KOMATSU TAKAAKI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 08300810	A	19961119	Heisei	B41M005-124

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1995-111747 19950510
ORIGINAL: JP07111747 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-111747 19950510
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1996

AN 1996-300810 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To impart forgery preventing properties to a recording sheet by performing recording by two methods of pressure-sensitive recording and **thermal** recording by successively laminating a self-color developable pressure-sensitive layer, a polyolefin resin layer, **transparent** or **translucent paper** and a **thermal** recording layer on a support.
CONSTITUTION: A **thermal**/pressure-sensitive color forming recording sheet 6 is constituted by successively laminating a single self-color developable pressure- sensitive recording layer 2 containing a pressure-sensitive recording color former and a pressure-sensitive recording coupler at least one of which is microencapsulated in a laminated or mixed state, a polyolefin resin layer 3, **transparent** or **translucent paper** 4 and a **thermal** recording layer 5 containing a **thermal** recording color former and a **thermal** recording coupler forming a color upon the contact with the

pressure-sensitive recording color former on a support 1. The developed hue of the self-color developable pressure-sensitive recording layer 2 is different from that of the **thermal** recording layer 5. Forgery preventing paper performs the prevention or detection of forgery by using color forming methods of both of **thermal** recording and pressure-sensitive recording using the **thermal**/pressure-sensitive color forming recording sheet 6.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1996,JPO
IC ICM B41M005-124
ICS B41M005-26

L92 ANSWER 5 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-016314 JAPIO
TITLE: THERMO-SETTING RESIN DECORATIVE LAMINATED SHEET
INVENTOR: KAWABATA ICHIRO; MATANO TAKASHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 05016314	A	19930126	Heisei	B32B033-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1991-171450 19910711
ORIGINAL: JP03171450 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1991-171450 19910711
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1993

AN 1993-016314 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To obtain a decorative laminated sheet having sufficient three-dimensional effect and deep effect by laminating upper layer paper acquired by forming a pattern to paper, which is made **transparent** when the **paper** is impregnated with a resin liquid and the resin liquid is **cured**, and impregnating the paper with a thermo-setting resin, approximately similarly constituted intermediate paper, lower layer paper and a base material in the order.
CONSTITUTION: A thermo-setting resin decorative laminated sheet is constituted by laminating upper layer paper 5 obtained by forming a pattern 6 on paper, which is made transparent or **translucent** and colored and **transparent** when the **paper** is impregnated with a resin liquid and the resin liquid is **cured**, and impregnating the paper with a thermo-setting resin, intermediate paper 4, in which similar paper is impregnated with the thermo-setting resin, lower layer paper 2 impregnated with the thermo-setting resin having hiding properties and a base material 1 in the order. Accordingly, since light 8 projected to an opaque pattern 6 section is reflected by the surface of the pattern 6 but light 9, 9' projected to sections except the pattern 6 section is transmitted through upper layer paper 5 and intermediate paper 4 and reflected by lower layer paper 2 or the pattern 3 section of the lower layer paper, the opaque pattern 6 section of upper layer paper

5 and the surface of lower layer paper 2 and the pattern 3 section can be seen simultaneously.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1993,JPO&Japio
IC ICM B32B033-00
ICS B32B027-04

L92 ANSWER 6 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-050857 JAPIO
TITLE: ELECTROSTATIC RECORDING PAPER FOR REPRODUCIBLE
INVENTOR: OKAWA AKIRA; KATSUMATA NAOYASU; NEMOTO SUSUMU; KINOSHITA NOBUTAKA; TATEISHI HIROSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): RICOH CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 04050857	A	19920219	Heisei	G03G005-02

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1990-156882 19900615
ORIGINAL: JP02156882 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-156882 19900615
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1992

AN 1992-050857 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To obtain the the recording paper superior in anticurl property by using raw pulp paper impregnated or coated with a polyurethane resin as a paper base.
CONSTITUTION: A conductive layer and a recording layer are formed on a **transparent** of **translucent paperbase** obtained by impregnating or coating the raw pulp paper with the polyurethane resin. The conductive layer is formed by coating the paper base with a liquid dispersion a consisting of conductive agent or of the conducive agent and a pigment or a binder, thus permitting the obtained electro-static recording paper for use in the intermediate original to be superior in the anticurl property and separability of a diazo **photosensitive** paper from the reproducible especially, in the case of using a high-speed diazo copying machine.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1992,JPO&Japio
IC ICM G03G005-02
ICS D21H019-24

L92 ANSWER 7 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985-203494 JAPIO
TITLE: **THERMAL** TRANSFER RECORDING METHOD
INVENTOR: ASAMI SHINICHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): RICOH CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC

JP 60203494 A 19851015 Showa B41M005-26

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1984-58489 19840328
ORIGINAL: JP59058489 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-58489 19840328
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1985

AN 1985-203494 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To carry out the transfer recording by solving the protection of transfer picture and the problem of inverse image at the same time, by a method wherein the transfer sheet provided with the **heat** sublimating dye layer and a transparent recepting sheet are piled and the picture surface of this recepting sheet is sticked onto a layout sheet by contacting it to the layout sheet. CONSTITUTION: A recepting sheet 1 and a layout sheet 10 are so piled that the adhesive mass layer 9 of the layout sheet provided with the **hot** melt adhesive mass layer 9 is contacted to the transfer picture 4, put between a pressing plate 5 and a base 6 and the layout sheet 10 is **heated** in the same procedure as that when the picture is transferred. Then, the adherence of **hot** melt adhesive mass is exhibited and the recepting sheet 1 is sticked to the display sheet 10. The transfer picture 4 is put between the transparent recepting sheet and the display sheet 1 and protected from the outside. At the same time, because the observer of picture observes the picture from the direction of recepting sheet, he always observes the same positive image as the original picture. As above- mentioned recepting sheet, sheets of **transparent** or **translucent paper**, cloth, resin film, etc. are used so that the transfer picture can be seen by transmission from the back surface.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1985,JPO&Japio
IC ICM B41M005-26
ICS B44C001-16

L92 ANSWER 8 OF 8 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981-028892 JAPIO
TITLE: THERMOSENSITIVE RECORDING ELEMENT FOR MAKING MASTER SHEET
INVENTOR: SETO TADAO; SHIMAZAKI RYOICHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FUJI KAGAKUSHI KOGYO CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 56028892	A	19810323	Showa	B41M005-26

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1979-105407 19790818
ORIGINAL: JP54105407 Showa
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1979-105407 19790818
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined

Applications, Vol. 1981

AN 1981-028892 JAPIO

AB PURPOSE: To provide a thermosensitive recording element with which recording by a thermosensitive printer or the like and the making of a master sheet for hectoprinting with which a recorded printed image can be copied on a plurality of sheets can simultaneously be effected, by sequentially arranging a master image forming carrier and hectocarbon paper on the bottom of thermosensitive recording paper.

CONSTITUTION: A master image forming carrier 3 made of **transparent** or **translucent paper** or synthetic resin sheet of 5∼50μ in thickness and having a Bekk smoothness of 10∼500 seconds and hectocarbon paper 5 made of a carrier 6 which has a thickness of 15∼100μ and is coated with a thermosensitive transfer ink layer 4 of 2∼25μ in thickness are arranged on the bottom of thermosensitive recording paper 2 of 10∼50μ in thickness and 0.6∼1.3g/cm in density to provide a thermosensitive recording element 1. Printing and coloring are effected on the recording paper 2 of the recording element 1 by a **heater** 7 to form a desired printed image 8 and transfer a master image 9, which corresponds to the printed image 8, from the ink layer 4 on the carbon paper 5 onto the carrier 3. The carrier 3 is peeled off the carbon paper 5 and the recording paper 2 to provide a master sheet.

IC ICM B41M005-26

=> file wpids
FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:34:24 ON 08 JAN 2003

FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 JAN 2003 <20030101/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200301 <200301/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

=> d l93 1-14 max

L93 ANSWER 1 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2001-220922 [23] WPIDS
DNN N2001-157544 DNC C2001-066318
TI Transparent decorative sheet for ceiling, has non-printed portion provided on **transparent paper** with **translucency** higher than printed portion provided on **transparent paper** which is impregnated with synthetic resin.
DC A14 A84 P73
PA (IBIG) IBIDEN CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 2001018349 A 20010123 (200123)* 5p B32B033-00
ADT JP 2001018349 A JP 1999-193397 19990707

PRAI JP 1999-193397 19990707
IC ICM B32B033-00
AB JP2001018349 A UPAB: 20010425
NOVELTY - A **transparent paper** (5) is provided with a pattern (1) which consists of a printed portion (10) and a non-printed portion (20). The **transparent paper** is impregnated with synthetic resin (6) and hardened. The **translucency** of the non-printed portion is higher than that of printed portion.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for manufacturing method of transparent decorative sheet.
USE - For ceiling and wall.
ADVANTAGE - **Translucency** is high, as **translucency** of non-printed portion is higher than that of printed portion.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the cross-sectional views of decorative sheet.
Pattern 1
Transparent paper 5
Synthetic resin 6
Printed portion 10
Non-printed portion 20
Dwg.1/2
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: A12-R07
PLE UPA 20010801
[1.1] 018; P0000; L9999 L2391; L9999 L2073; M9999 M2073
[1.2] 018; ND01; Q9999 Q7114-R; Q9999 Q6893 Q6826; Q9999 Q7829 Q7818; K9563 K9483; K9676-R; K9701 K9676; B9999 B5663 B4240; B9999 B5481 B5403 B5276; K9870 K9847 K9790

L93 ANSWER 2 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1994-164538 [20] WPIDS
DNC C1994-075638
TI **Transparentising** agent for **paper** - comprises air **curable** oligomers, fats, peroxides and metal salts.
DC A82 F09 G02
PA (BANK-I) BAN K
CYC 1
PI JP 06108397 A 19940419 (199420)* 3p D21H021-26
ADT JP 06108397 A JP 1992-340904 19921109
PRAI JP 1992-255309 19920810
IC ICM D21H021-26
ICS D21H019-10; D21H019-20
AB JP 06108397 A UPAB: 19940705
Nonsolvent heat-**curable transparenting** agent for **paper** comprises 100 pts. wt. air-**curable** oligomers and/or fats and oils having double bonds with 0 to 200 pts. wt. polymerisable monomers, 1 to 20 pts. wt. peroxides, and 0.01 to 2.0 pts. wt. metal salts of naphthenic acid, those of octylic acid or those of acetylacetone.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The transparentising agent is applied in making window-envelopes. Paper obtd. by using the transparentising agent has high heat resistance, scratch resistance, flexibility and transparency.

In an example, polybutadiene (100 pts.), 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (30 pts.), tert, butylcumyl peroxide (10 pts.), and Co naphthenate (1 pt.) were mixed to obtain a viscous liq. The obtd. transparentising agent was applied to paper in amt. of 33 2g/m2 and dried at 130 deg.C for 1 min to yield transparent or **translucent** and flexible paper having a nonsticky coated surface.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A08-C05; A12-B03A; F05-A06B; G02-A05C
DRN 5067-U; 5097-U
PLC UPA 19940727
KS: 0036 0037 0105 0108 0111 0114 0117 0120 0123 0126 0129 0226 0231 0590 1093 1097 2020 2198 2293 2302 2330 2371 2386 2413 2436 2493 2556 2600 2622 2628 2654 2725 3253

FG: *001* 017 02& 039 04- 07- 074 075 081 09& 09- 10& 10- 117 122 15- 17& 17- 18& 18- 19& 231 266 267 299 331 341 359 387 392 40- 402 408 409 428 431 442 473 477 512 541 55& 551 560 561 566 575 596 597 600 681 688

PLE UPA 19940727
[1.1] 017; R00806 G0828 G0817 D01 D02 D12 D10 D51 D54 D56 D58 D84; H0237-R; H0000; M9999 M2073; L9999 L2391; L9999 L2073; P0328 ; P0339
[1.2] 017; B9999 B4988-R B4977 B4740; B9999 B4397 B4240; K9563 K9483; K9676-R; K9712 K9676; Q9999 Q7114-R; B9999 B4682 B4568; B9999 B3816 B3747; B9999 B4035 B3930 B3838 B3747; B9999 B3554-R; N9999 N6439; B9999 B5243-R B4740; N9999 N7147 N7034 N7023; N9999 N6780-R N6655; B9999 B5323 B5298 B5276; N9999 N6177-R; ND01; ND04
[1.3] 017; R05067 D01 D11 D10 D19 D18 D50 D93 F48; R01463 G0408 G0384 G0339 G0260 G0022 D01 D11 D10 D12 D51 D53 D58 D63 D86 F27 F26 F41; A999 A157-R
[1.4] 017; D01 D11 D10 D14 D13 D50 D31 D61-R F36 F35 Gm F23; R07251 D01 D11 D10 D14 D13 D31 D50 D61 F36 F35 Co 8B Tr; A999 A146

L93 ANSWER 3 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-070653 [09] WPIDS
DNN N1993-054177 DNC C1993-031326
TI Thermosetting resin-base decorative board for furniture, etc. - comprises upper, middle and lower layers of paper impregnated with thermosetting resin and laminated to base sheet.
DC A21 A93 P73
PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 05016314 A 19930126 (199309)* 4p B32B033-00

ADT JP 05016314 A JP 1991-171450 19910711
PRAI JP 1991-171450 19910711
IC ICM B32B033-00
ICS B32B027-04
AB JP 05016314 A UPAB: 19931119
Board has a laminate structure comprising upper layer made of **paper**, which becomes **transparent**, **translucent** or coloured transparent when impregnated with liq. resin and **cured**, impregnated with thermosetting resin and having a pattern formed on the surface; intermediate layer made of **paper**, which becomes **transparent**, **translucent** or coloured transparent when impregnated with liq. resin and **cured**, impregnated with thermosetting resin; under layer of paper impregnated with thermosetting resin and having shading force; and base sheet.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The board is used for finishing furniture, wall, kitchen equipment etc. The board exhibits three dimensional and deepness feeli
Dwg. 0/2
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-A04A
DRN 0271-U
PLC UPA 19931025
KS: 0231 1276 1277 1737 2020 2198 2318 2386 2393 2427 2436 2437 2488 2492 2493 2507 2595 2698 2725 2726 2757 2763 2836

FG: *001* 014 04- 139 140 185 189 231 316 332 359 38& 398 402 408 409 414 431 442 443 446 465 473 477 516 523 613 618 636 641 720
FG: *002* 014 04- 139 140 185 189 231 316 332 359 38& 398 402 408 409 414 431 442 443 446 465 473 477 516 523 613 618 636 641 720

L93 ANSWER 4 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-145358 [18] WPIDS
DNN N1992-108790 DNC C1992-067092
TI Prodn. of decorative material - by laminating decorative paper on masking **paper**, forming **transparent** layer of **cured** resin, **curing**, etc..
DC A82 F09 P73
PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 04082998 A 19920316 (199218)* 9p
ADT JP 04082998 A JP 1990-195037 19900725
PRAI JP 1990-195037 19900725
IC B32B033-00; D21H017-67; D21H027-00
AB JP 04082998 A UPAB: 19931006
Prodn. comprises (i) laminating decorative paper on masking paper made of waterleaf paper or low sized paper contg. 100 pts.wt. pulp and up to 2 pts.wt. sizing agents, and forming a transparent or **translucent** layer of **cured** resin by impregnating

the decorative paper with **curing** resin and (iii) **curing** it, (iv) applying separately prepared masking paper to wet sheet obtd. from (A) a pulp slurry not contg. sizing agents or contg. up t 2 pts.wt. sizing agents w.r.t. 100 pts.wt. pulp in papermaking process, (v) pressing together and (vi) drying.

(A) contains 0.5 to 100 pts.wt., w.r.t. 100 pts.wt. of the pulp, of opaque powdery or particulate materials with particle size of 0.1 micron to 5 mm. The masking paper has a layer of printed patterns or moisture. (0/1)

0/1

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-A04A; A12-B03; F05-A06B; F05-A06C; F05-A06D
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0231 2020 2198 2436 2493 2595 2725 2798 2836

FG: *001* 014 04- 231 359 38& 431 442 473 477 516 523 657

L93 ANSWER 5 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-145316 [18] WPIDS
DNN N1992-108772 DNC C1992-067050
TI Decorative material - comprises paper laminated to base material having surface picture pattern, print pattern layer and impregnated **curable** resin layer.
DC A94 P73
PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 04082738 A 19920316 (199218)* 4p
ADT JP 04082738 A JP 1990-195036 19900725
PRAI JP 1990-195036 19900725
IC B32B033-00
AB JP 04082738 A UPAB: 19931006

Material comprises a base material having a picture pattern at the surface, a paper for decoration laminated to the surface of the base material through a transparent resin layer, a print pattern layer formed on the surface of the **paper**, and a **transparent translucent curing** type resin layer impregnated into the paper and **cured** to cover the print pattern layer at the surface of the paper. The paper is unsized or low sized paper.

The base material is pref. paper sheets, pulp boards, polyethylene, polypropylene, etc. sheets. The paper comprises papers sized with rosin, starch, etc.. The transparent resin is polyethylene, polypropylene, etc.. The heat **curing** type resin is melamine, diallylphthalate, etc. resin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - When the unsized or low sized paper is resin impregnated and **cured**, an aesthetic wet transparent or **translucent** colour is obtd.. The material has a cubic feeling and has high fastness. (0/1)

0/1

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB

MC CPI: A12-A04A
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0231 0239 0248 1156 1276 1737 1985 1989 2020 2198 2493 2522 2595 2725 2726 2798 2836

FG: *001* 014 04- 041 046 047 050 130 131 139 185 189 231 255 259 359 38& 442 443 473 477 502 516 523 657 688

L93 ANSWER 6 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1991-257868 [35] WPIDS
DNN N1991-196487 DNC C1991-112034
TI Decorative materail contg. decorative **paper** and **transparent** resin laye - Decorative material contg. **paper** and **transparent** resin layer.
DC A32 A93 A94 P73
PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 03169545 A 19910723 (199135)*
ADT JP 03169545 A JP 1989-307483 19891129
PRAI JP 1989-307483 19891129
IC B32B027-04
AB JP 03169545 A UPAB: 19930928
A decorative material comprises a base material for decorative materials, a decorative paper laminated to the base material, and a transparent or **translucent cured** resin layer formed on the surface of the decorative paper by impregnating the **curable** resin into the decorative paper and **curing**. The decorative paper is made of a non-sized paper or a low-sized paper comprising 100 pts. wt. of a pulp component and up to 2 pts. wt. of a sizing material. The decorative paper contains 0.5-100 pts. wt. (based on 100 pts. wt. of the pulp component) of an opaque powdery or particulate material with a particle size of 0.1 micron - 5 cm internally added by the paper-making method.
Pref. the resin layer has convex, concave patterns or printed patterns at the front or back side.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The transparent or **translucent** colour has a "wet colour" feeling. The powder or particles of pearl pigment, Au, Ag, etc. foils, mica pieces, etc. can be seen through the transparent or **translucent** resin layer. The floating feeling of the particles are aesthetically good.
0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A09-A02; A11-B09B; A11-C02D; A12-A04A
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0231 0239 0248 1156 1276 1517 1737 1739 2020 2198 2436 2493 2595 2725 2836

FG: *001* 014 04- 041 046 047 050 080 130 131 139 180 185 189 231 359.36- 38& 431 442 473 477 516 523 681 688

L93 ANSWER 7 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1989-015634 [02] WPIDS
DNN N1989-011942 DNC C1989-007140
TI Dis azo type printing material erasable with rubber eraser - comprises opt. **transparent paper** support with coating of polyvinyl acetate and oxidised polyethylene or paraffin wax.
AW PVAC.
DC A89 G06 P73 P83
IN MULLER, P; MUSTACCHI, H; SCHMITZ, G
PA (ANDR-N) ANDREWS PAPER & CHEM CO INC
CYC 1
PI US 4792515 A 19881220 (198902)* 8p
ADT US 4792515 A US 1987-1393 19870108
PRAI US 1987-1393 19870108
IC B32B009-04; G03C001-52
AB US 4792515 A UPAB: 19930923
An erasable disazotype reproduction material comprising: a base sheet coated on one side with a mixt. of polyvinyl acetate resin (PVAc) and a cpd. chosen from oxidised polyethylene and paraffin wax, the upper zone of the coating layer distant from the base sheet contg. dispersed diazotype components comprising a **light sensitive** diazonium cpd., an azo coupling component and a pH stabilising acid.

The substrate sheet is pref. of paper, esp. a pretransparentised paper base or a natural **transparent paper** base as obtd. by extensive beating and refining of cellulose furnish prior to sheet formation.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The prods. are diazo materials giving diazotype second originals on **translucent** paper, with fine grain reproduction and high reprint contrast, and which process easily through conventional printing and developing equipment e.g., to produce copies of engineering drawings. The prints can easily be erased e.g., for correction of print lines without cutting into the paper, but are resistant to scratching, shop handling, rubbing and removal of adhesive tape from the surface.

0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A04-F08; A10-E11; A12-L01; A12-L02F; G06-F02
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0009 3003 0218 0231 0239 0308 0787 2010 2318 2423 2427 2430 2436 2437 2482 3240 2499 2504 2507 2569 2622 2667 2725 2726 2763 2804 2816

FG: *001* 014 032 039 04- 040 041 046 047 055 056 066 067 13- 231 247 316 332 395 397 398 431 433 435 436 442 443 466 472 477 53& 532 533 551 560 561 604 608 609 641 658 668 688 720

L93 ANSWER 8 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1988-141739 [21] WPIDS
DNN N1988-108240 DNC C1988-063095

TI **Translucent** decorative laminate with three-dimensional patterning - formed by laminating resin impregnated patterned **transparent paper** sheets.
DC A32 A94 P73 P78
IN MIER, J L
PA (FORM) FORMICA CORP
CYC 6
PI EP 268250 A 19880525 (198821)* EN 7p
R: DE FR GB IT
ES 2003935 A 19881201 (198933)
US 5047282 A 19910910 (199139)
EP 268250 B1 19930922 (199338) EN 9p B44F007-00
R: DE FR GB IT
DE 3787508 G 19931028 (199344) B44F007-00
ADT EP 268250 A EP 1987-116899 19871117; ES 2003935 A ES 1986-3067 19861118; US 5047282 A US 1987-120975 19871116; EP 268250 B1 EP 1987-116899 19871117; DE 3787508 G DE 1987-3787508 19871117, EP 1987-116899 19871117
FDT DE 3787508 G Based on EP 268250
PRAI ES 1986-3067 19861118
REP A3...8943; EP 249583; No-SR.Pub; US 3785911
IC B32B021-08; B32B023-08; B32B027-04; B32B029-00; B44C005-04; B44F007-00
AB EP 268250 A UPAB: 19930923
Laminate has a core formed by a number of **translucent** resin impregnated absorbent and **transparent paper** sheets, two or more **translucent** resin impregnated decorative sheets wth printed variegation therein to obtain the desired decorative effect, at least two or more resin impregnated **translucent** intermediate sheets between the decorative sheets, and high resin content **translucent** resin impregnated surface sheets.
USE/ADVANTAGE - As a decorative laminate for wall coverings, counter tops, furniture etc. Provides a laminate with a visual three dimensional effect of depth to achieve the appearance of alabaster or marble.
0/2
ABEQ US 5047282 A UPAB: 19930923
A **translucent** and variegated decorative laminate having a visual three dimensional effect of depth comprises a core of a number of **translucent** resin impregnated absorbent and **transparent paper** sheets, two or more **translucent** resin impregnated decorative sheets with printed variegation, and at least two **translucent** resin impregnated intermediate sheets. A **translucent** resin impregnated surface sheet is provided.
Pref. all the sheets are impregnated with resin and are partially dried and **cured** before assembly.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Used for durable requirements. @@
ABEQ EP 268250 B UPAB: 19931123
A **translucent** and variegated decorative laminate having a visual three dimensional effect of depth, wherein said laminate

comprises a core of a plurality of transparent resin impregnated absorbent and **translucent** paper sheets (7), and on one or both sides of the core two or more transparent resin impregnated **translucent** decorative sheets (4,6; 8,10) with printed variegation therein to obtain the desired decorative effect, at least two or more transparent resin impregnated **translucent** intermediate sheets (3,5;9,11) inserted between said decorative sheets, and a high resin content transparent resin impregnated **translucent** surface sheet (2;12).
19
Dwg.1/2

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI
MC CPI: A05-B02; A05-D02E; A11-B09B; A12-A04A
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0216 0231 1276 1288 3181 1737 2020 2198 2320 2324 2386 2433 2436 2437 2488 2493 2522 2588 2595 2654 2698 2725 2726 2757 2763 2836

FG: *001* 014 04- 139 143 146 185 189 231 357 359 364 366 367 38& 402 408 409 431 442 443 446 473 477 50& 502 516 517 523 575 596 613 618 636 641 720

L93 ANSWER 9 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1988-030479 [05] WPIDS
DNC C1988-013507
TI Decorative sheet comprising pulp paper layer - impregnated with transparent **cured** resin, and filler powder deposited on and fixed to at least the top surface of the paper.
DC A97 F09 P73
IN KURUSHIMA, T
PA (INAE) INAX CORP; (INAE) INA SEITO KK
CYC 6
PI EP 255277 A 19880203 (198805)* EN 10p
R: DE FR GB IT
JP 63028646 A 19880206 (198811)
US 4853276 A 19890801 (198938) 6p
EP 255277 B1 19920930 (199240) EN 11p D21H027-04
R: DE FR GB IT
DE 3781974 G 19921105 (199246) D21H027-04
ADT EP 255277 A EP 1987-306401 19870720; JP 63028646 A JP 1986-172510 19860722; US 4853276 A US 1987-74283 19870716; EP 255277 B1 EP 1987-306401 19870720; DE 3781974 G DE 1987-3781974 19870720, EP 1987-306401 19870720
FDT DE 3781974 G Based on EP 255277
PRAI JP 1986-172510 19860722
REP EP 164847; FR 684806; GB 265334; US 2434106; US 3235443; US 3814790; US 4137215
IC ICM D21H027-04
ICS B32B003-00; B32B005-16; B32B007-14; B32B027-30; B32B033-00; C08J005-24; D21H005-04
AB EP 255277 A UPAB: 19930923
A marble-**translucent** thin resilient decorative sheet (1)

comprises (a) thin permeable pulp paper (2), (b) fine whitish inorganic filler powder, and (c) a substantially transparent **cured** resin impregnating the pulp paper (2), the filler powder being uniformly deposited onto at least the top surface of the paper and being firmly fixed therto, whereby the decorative sheet (1) is provided with a deep marble-**translucent** tone by the combined effect of both the filler powder and the pulp paper filled with the **cured** resin. The term 'marble **translucent**' is defined as meaning a deep **translucent** tone like a thick natural marble stone plate. The term 'resilient sheet' means elastic semi-flexible sheet which can be wound around a cylinder having a dia. as small as 20cm without cracking.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The sheet can be used as a decorative covering material for e.g. floors, walls and ceilings. It has good flame retardation and does not generate harmful gases if burned. The sheet has long-term stability and good durability and can be readily processed and installed.

0/0

ABEQ DE 3781974 G UPAB: 19930923

A marble-**translucent** thin resilient decorative sheet (1) comprises (a) thin permeable pulp paper (2), (b) fine whitish inorganic filler powder, and (c) a substantially transparent **cured** resin impregnating the pulp paper (2), the filler powder being uniformly deposited onto at least the top surface of the paper and being firmly fixed therto, whereby the decorative sheet (1) is provided with a deep marble-**translucent** tone by the combined effect of both the filler powder and the pulp paper filled with the **cured** resin. The term 'marble **translucent**' is defined as meaning a deep **translucent** tone like a thick natural marble stone plate. The term 'resilient sheet' means elastic semi-flexible sheet which can be wound around a cylinder having a dia. as small as 20cm without cracking.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The sheet can be used as a decorative covering material for e.g. floors, walls and ceilings. It has good flame retardation and does not generate harmful gases if burned. The sheet has long-term stability and good durability and can be readily processed and installed.

ABEQ EP 255277 B UPAB: 19930923

A resin-impregnated decorative paper sheet characterised by a resilient decorative **translucent** sheet having a deep marble tone and a thickness of 0.1 to 5 mm, which comprises permeable pulp paper, fine whitish inorganic filler powder, and a transparent or **translucent cured** resin contained by impregnation throughout the pulp paper, said filler powder being uniformly distributed by deposition onto at least the top surface of the pulp paper and being firmly fixed thereto, and the weight ratio of the **cured** resin to the pulp being 1 to 0.5-2 to form a deep **translucent** tone and that of the pulp to the filler being 1 to 1-10 to form a marble tone.

4/4

ABEQ US 4853276 A UPAB: 19930923
A marble **translucent** decorative sheet is 0.1-5 mm thick and consists of A) a layer of permeable pulp paper, B) a virtually transparent, **cured** resin completely impregnating A), and C) a fine, virtually white inorganic filler uniformly deposited on at least 1 surface of A) and firmly fixed to it. The deep marble **translucent** effect is achieved by the synergistic effect of C) and the resin impregnated A).

The filler pref. penetrates into and is deposited in A). A surface layer of B) is present on A) and contains a fine, white, inorganic filler powder. The resin surface layer is patterned. The resin is a thermoplastic acrylic resin. The filler is Al(OH)3 powder.

ADVANTAGE - The thin decorative sheet can be cheeply applied to e.g. floors, bathrooms; it is flame retardant and very stable; it has good workability and appearance.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A09-A02; A11-B09B; A12-A04A; F05-A06B
DRN 0426-U; 1694-U; 2020-U; 0426-U; 1694-U; 2020-U
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0205 0069 0231 2020 2216 2218 2324 2436 2492 2496 3251 2595 2597 2614 2623 2628 2654 3252 2675 2679 3257 2694 2698 2725 2836 3152 0502 3013 0537 1172 2024 2066 2099 2115 2122 2428 2432 2508 0486 0487

FG: *001* 014 034 04- 06- 074 077 081 082 130 133 15- 20- 229 231 264 265 27& 308 310 348 350 357 364 366 367 38& 398 424 431 438 442 465 468 473 477 516 523 525 53& 532 533 535 539 54& 541 551 552 553 560 562 566 575 59& 596 597 600 613 614 618 62- 679 691 695 721

FG: *002* 014 034 04- 06- 074 081 15- 20- 229 231 308 310 364 366 367 38& 431 442 465 468 473 477 516 523 525 53& 532 533 535 539 54& 541 551 552 553 560 562 566 575 59& 596 597 600 613 614 618 62- 688 695 721

L93 ANSWER 10 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1980-92049C [51] WPIDS
TI **Transparent paper** or card stock prepn. - by **radiation curing** of stock impregnated with solvent-free resin.
DC A12 A14 A89 A97 F09 G06 P73 P83
IN COYNE, R J; LOMBARDI, L J
PA (RICD) RICHARDSON CO
CYC 2
PI US 4237185 A 19801201 (198051)*
CA 1107679 A 19810825 (198140)
PRAI US 1977-831805 19770909; US 1979-5168 19790122
IC B32B029-06; C08F002-50; G03C001-68
AB US 4237185 A UPAB: 19930902
Transparentised cellulosic prod. comprises a cellulosic stock transparentised in the absence of a solvent by actinic

radiation curing of a solventless resin system included in the stock in an amt. sufficient to transparentise it but insufficient to alter the initial strength and stiffness of the stock. Resin system comprises an acrylate monomer (I) a **photosensitiser** (II), and an acrylate oligomer (III) derived from an aliphatic/bisphenol-A diepoxide blend. Method of treating the stock with resin, and **curing** is also claimed. Paper and card stocks can be transparentised (made **translucent**).

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A10-E07B; A11-C02B; A12-B03; A12-W06B; A12-W06C; F05-A06B; F05-A06C; G02-A05C
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0034 0036 0218 0224 0231 0299 0306 0506 0597 1026 1176 1239 1282 1373 1999 2016 2020 2021 2194 2198 2294 2300 2436 2493 2595 2725 2798

FG: *001* 011 034 04- 040 055 056 074 077 081 084 109 110 130 133 135 137 220 221 226 231 239 27& 273 341 353 359 400 431 44& 442 473 477 48- 516 523 58- 657 681 723

L93 ANSWER 11 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1979-04929B [03] WPIDS
TI Decorative sheets prodn. - by impregnating base paper with liquid resin, **curing**, adhering decorative paper and covering it with transparent or **translucent** film.
AW POLYPHENOL POLYVINYL POLYESTER.
DC A94 P73
PA (YAMA-N) YAMAKA SANGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 53139685 A 19781206 (197903)*
PRAI JP 1977-54669 19770512
IC B32B005-22
AB JP 53139685 A UPAB: 19930901
Decorative sheets are produced by impregnating base paper (e.g. corrugated cardboard) with synthetic resin liquids and **curing** the synthetic resin liquids, adhering decorative paper to the base **paper**, and adhering **transparent** or **translucent** film to the decorative paper. Impregnating resin is pref. of the phenol or vinyl type. and transparent and is rpef. of polyester, applied with pressure.
Decorative sheets are produced at low cost without requiring large equipment.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-B09B; A11-C02; A12-A04A
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0229 1277 1291 2020 2198 2428 2429 2436 2482 2493 2499 2595 2725 2836

FG: *001* 011 03- 140 143 144 231 359 38& 424 431 435 442 466 472

473 477 516 523

L93 ANSWER 12 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1974-56032V [31] WPIDS
TI **Photosensitive** image producing paper - contg. diazonium cpd and low boiling point coupling and fixing agents.
DC A89 G06 P75 P83
PA (RICO) RICOH KK
CYC 1
PI JP 49026141 B 19740706 (197431)*
PRAI JP 1970-20262 19700310
IC B41M005-00; G03C005-18
AB JP 74026141 B UPAB: 19930831
A **transparent** or **translucent paper** is coated with c component contg. a heat volatile coupler and heat volatile alkaine cpd and superimposing on the image-receiving paper. This is then exposed to I.R radiation (on the image-receiving side) and the side beanny the evaporated image placed facing a diazonium **photosensitive** paper. The whole is then exposed to heat and press. Spec. the alkaline cpd is monoethanolamine, diglycolamine, 2-(2-aminoethoxy) ethanol or diethanolamine.
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-L05; G06-G09
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 012 04- 658

L93 ANSWER 13 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1974-43341V [23] WPIDS
TI **Transparent paper** mfr - by impregnating with esterified or etherified polyols, methylol derivs of polyamino cpd and condensation catalyst.
DC A97 F09 G06
PA (ANDR-N) ANDREWS PAPER & CHEM CO
CYC 1
PI US 3813261 A 19740528 (197423)*
PRAI US 1971-165692 19710723
IC D21H005-08
AB US 3813261 A UPAB: 19930831
Method of **transparentising paper** web comprises (a) providing a liq. transparentising compsn. of (i) a polyol selected from liq. polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene ethers of polyhydric alcohols having 2-70 polyoxy gps., polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene ethers of branched ester polyols, polyoxyethylene and polyoxypropylene ethers of phosphorous esters of polyols, (ii) an alcohol-sol. methylol melamine and (iii) an acid catalyst, the ratio of hydroxyl gpsof the polyol to the methylol or alkylated methylol gps. of the polyamines being from 3:2 and 3:8 resp.; (b) impregnating the paper web with the compsn. to provide a transparentising effect; and (c) resinating the mpregnated transparentising compsn. in the paper web by polycondensing in situ. The produced paper is suitable for use to prepare

translucent copies in xerography machines, as a base for diazo reproduction coatings and as tracing paper. It is highly **translucent** waterproof, solvent resistant, stable at elevated temp. and is resistant to discolouration on exposure to **UV** light.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A05-H01; A10-E07; A10-E08; A12-B03A; A12-W06; F05-A06B; G06-B02
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 012 028 03- 04- 05- 075 080 139 147 180 185 189 198 200
228 231 239 240 262 293 31- 336 344 346 381 398 431 438
442 477 546 657 658 671 681 688 689 720

L93 ANSWER 14 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1968-64008P [00] WPIDS
TI **Translucent paper** prepared by **transparentising paper**.
DC A00
PA (HALH) HALL HARDING
CYC 2
PI GB 1036572 A (196800)*
CA 744676 A (196801)
PRAI GB 1961-46739 19611229
AB GB 1036572 A UPAB: 19930831
The **translucent** paper is prepared by applying a polyisocyanate component, a polyhydroxy component and an inert organic solvent to absorbent paper and allowing the two components to react in the paper to form a **translucent** macromolecular polyurethane.

The polyhydroxy component is pref. a polyester or polyether containing free OH groups and the **U.V.** light absorption characteristics of the polyisocyanate component are pref. such that it has sufficient resistance to change in colour that the **translucent** paper is acceptable for use as drawing or reproduction paper.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A05-G01; A09-A02; A12-B03
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 01& 150 151 155 157 160 169 170 177 208 209 239 240 261
333 344 346 347 431 435 438 442 477 516 518 523 551 552
553 597 600 601 657 671 720

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FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:34:42 ON 08 JAN 2003

=> d l95 1-13 cbib abs hitind

L95 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
130:126486 Production of decorative laminates. Bechtold, Werner (M. Kaindl, Austria). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9901296 A1 19990114, 18 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (German). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1998-AT162 19980701. PRIORITY: AT 1997-1134 19970702.

AB The title laminates, which can be produced easily at low cost, comprise wood-based substrates (e.g., fiberboards) covered on the visible side with **translucent** or **transparent** **paper** impregnated with **cured** resins, preferably aminoplasts, and printed decoratively. An overlay paper impregnated with a **cured** melamine resin and printed with a decoration was bonded on the non-printed side to a high-d. fiberboard to give a decorative laminate.

IC ICM B44C005-04
ICS B32B027-04

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

L95 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
129:69054 Decorative boards bearing a **curable** resin-impregnated paper-derived surface layer. Suzuki, Hitoshi; Ishii, Yuji (Toppan Printing Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 10138439 A2 19980526 Heisei, 6 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1996-300113 19961112.

AB The title boards comprise a support layer obtained from, e.g., fiberboard, and a decoratively-printed surface paper layer impregnatable with a **curable** resin provided that the impregnated **paper** becomes **transparent** or **translucent** after **curing** for highlighting the support layer in order to amplifying the good look of decorative boards. Thus, adhesive laminating a pattern-printed **transparent paper** having basis wt. of 40 g/m2 on a MDF board, coating an unsatd. polyester layer on top, imprinting the surface with wood vessel patterns, **curing**, staining and finishing with a urethane layer gave decorative board having natural wood look thanks to the highlighting effect of the under layer of MDF board.

IC ICM B32B033-00
ICS B32B007-02; B32B027-04; B32B027-36; E04F013-18

CC 43-9 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 38

ST decorative board manuf **transparent paper**; **translucent** paper decorative board manuf; MDF fiberboard

decorative panel
IT Fiberboards
Paper
Wood substitutes
(decorative boards bearing a **curable** resin-impregnated paper-derived surface layer)
IT Construction materials
(decorative boards; decorative boards bearing a **curable** resin-impregnated paper-derived surface layer)

L95 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
126:265352 **UV-curable** resin transparentizing system for vellum papers. Eckstrom, Lois A. (Xerox Corp., USA). Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 763630 A2 19970319, 6 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT. (English). CODEN: EPXXDW. APPLICATION: EP 1996-306585 19960911. PRIORITY: US 1995-529297 19950918.
AB A method is disclosed for coating paper with an **UV curable** resin in order to achieve transparency as a vellum paper and thereby avoid the use of traditional mobile or solid transparentizing resins which are coated using org. solvents whose traces often contaminate xerog. machines. Alternatively, existing vellum paper is coated with an **UV curable** resin so as to seal its surface and completely trap the transparentizing resin that it now includes, thus ensuring that the transparentizing resin will not escape and contaminate components of a machine.
IC ICM D21H025-06
ICS D21H019-28; D21H011-12
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST vellum paper **UV curable** coating; solventless coating vellum paper manuf; deopacifying coating vellum paper manuf
IT Coating materials
(**UV-curable**; **curable** resin transparentizing system for vellum papers)
IT **Translucent** materials
(vellum **paper**; **curable** resin **transparentizing** system for manuf. of)
IT Paper
(vellum; **curable** resin transparentizing system for vellum papers)

L95 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
125:116560 Thermosetting resin molded articles with reproducible colored pattern and their manufacture. Hori, Yutaka (Aika Kogyo Kk, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 08108437 A2 19960430 Heisei, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1994-270487 19941007.
AB The articles with high hardness and good adhesion to the patterned layer are manufd. by forming a thermosetting resin membrane on the interior face of a casting mold, placing a resin-impregnated transparent or **translucent** printed decorative sheet inside the mold, injecting the thermosetting resin compn. into the mold, and **curing** to integrate the resin membrane, the decorative sheet, and the resin compn. A styrene soln. of unsatd. polyester

consisting of fumaric acid, phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, and propylene glycol (100 parts), 50:50 MEK peroxide-Bu2 phthalate soln. (2 parts), and 6% Co naphthenate-styrene soln. (1%, based on the resin) were coated on a glass plate, a resin-impregnated **transparent** decorative **paper** was placed over the coated plate while degassing with a roll, two of the plates were used to sandwich PVC gaskets, and the same unsatd. resin was filled in the resulting casting mold, forming an artificial marble material.

IC ICM B29C039-10
ICS B29C039-12; B32B027-00
ICI B29K101-10, B29L007-00, B29L009-00
CC 38-2 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

L95 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
120:194387 Manufacture of bags and envelopes having transparent or **translucent windows** by simplified process.
Ichinose, Hidetomi (Itsushu Seishi Kojo Kk, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 05321187 A2 19931207 Heisei, 5 pp. (Japanese).
CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1992-144769 19920511.
AB The title products are prepd. simply by the common combination-laying technique in which a transparent or **translucent** web and a highly opaque web having windows at the desired location are combined on the felt of a papermaking machine.

IC ICM D21F011-08
ICS B65D065-18; D21H027-00
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST envelope **paper transparent** window manuf; bag **paper transparent** window manuf
IT Bags
(**paper**, manuf. of **transparent** window-contg.)

L95 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
113:233268 Decorative flat yarns for fabrics. Wada, Yoshihiro (Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 02235000 A2 19900918 Heisei, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1989-166839 19890630. PRIORITY: JP 1988-160967 19880630; JP 1988-293710 19881122.
AB Yarns useful as warps or wefts for colorful, patterned fabrics (e.g. for kimono **belts**, crafts) manufd. by cutting sheets to precise widths. The sheets are laminates of base layers and protective, transparent or **translucent** layers, and bear printed images between the layers or on the protective layer. A laminate of a metalized handmade **paper** and a **transparent** film bearing printed images was cut into flat strips.

IC ICM D21H027-36
ICA B32B033-00; D02G003-06; D21H019-04
CC 40-2 (Textiles and Fibers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 43

L95 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

100:87569 Transparent fibrous sheets. Muller, Peter; Mustacchi, Henry; Kreicas, Leonard (Andrews Paper and Chemical Co., Inc., USA). U.S. US 4416950 A 19831122, 9 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1982-372953 19820429.

AB The impregnation of paper with dicyclopentenyloxyethyl (meth)acrylate contg. a catalyst, and polymn. gave the title product for use in diazotype reprodn. paper. Thus, rag paper (basis wt. 54 g/m2) was impregnated with a mixt. of 160 kg QM 657 and 3 kg Bz202 in 160 L iso-PrOH, dried by air at 60-110.degree., and heated for 24 h at 70-75.degree. to give a specimen with basis wt. 62 g/m2 and opacity 26%, which was highly **translucent** to visible and **UV** light and receptive to tracing points of hardness 2-8H and to different black inks.

IC B32B023-10
NCL 428537000
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 42
ST polydicyclopentenyloxyethyl methacrylate impregnated **transparent paper**; diazo compd coating **transparent paper**
IT Waxes and Waxy substances
(contg. colloidal silica and poly(vinyl acetate), on **transparent paper**)
IT Coating materials
(diazo compds. contg. additives and zinc chloride, for **transparent** reprodn. **paper**)
IT Paper
(**translucent**, poly(dicyclopentyloxyethyl methacrylate)-impregnated, manuf. of)
IT 7646-85-7, uses and miscellaneous
(coating compns. contg. additives and diazo compd. and, on **transparent paper**)
IT 6023-44-5 27569-10-4
(coating compns. contg. additives and zinc chloride and, on **transparent paper**)
IT 347-46-6
(coating compns. contg. cellulose ester and dichlororesorcinol and, on **transparent paper**)
IT 137-19-9
(coating compns. contg. cellulose ether and diazo compd. and, on **transparent paper**)
IT 9004-36-8
(coating compns. contg. diazo compd. and dichlororesorcinol and, on **transparent paper**)
IT 89-86-1 29053-91-6
(coating compns. contg. diazo compd. and zinc chloride and, on **transparent paper**)
T 135-53-5 9005-25-8, uses and miscellaneous 41608-81-5
(coating compns. contg. diazo compds. and zinc chloride and, on **transparent paper**)
T 5149-85-9
(coatings, contg. additives and zinc chloride, on

transparent paper)

IT 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous
(colloidal, coatings, contg. poly(vinyl acetate) and wax, on **transparent paper**)

IT 88898-70-8 88898-71-9 88898-72-0
(**paper** impregnated with, **transparent**)

L95 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
93:28107 **Translucent** drawing paper. Engel's, I. P.; Belotelova, K. N. (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute "Goznak", USSR). U.S.S.R. SU 726246 19800405 From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom. Obraztsy, Tovarnye Znaki 1980, (13), 161. (Russian). CODEN: URXXAF. APPLICATION: SU 1978-2563787 19780105.

AB A paper with increased breaking strength and resistance to **UV** radiation is obtained by applying a coating contg. 1.0-2.5% hydroxyethyl cellulose [9004-62-0] and 0.04-0.06% Bu_3PO_4, the rest being H_2O, to paper from cotton cellulose and a sizing substance.

IC D21H001-42; D21H005-00

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 42

ST butyl phosphate hydroxyethyl cellulose coating; **transparent** drawing **paper** manuf

L95 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
81:123291 Transparentized fibrous materials. Muller, Peter (Andrews Paper and Chemical Co., Inc.). U.S. US 3813261 19740528, 6 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1971-165692 19710723.

AB Polyols, such as sorbitol polyoxypropylene ether (I) [9041-10-5], pentaerythritol polyoxypropylene ether [9051-49-4], Pluracol 208 [52627-62-0], or methylglucoside polyoxypropylene ether [52673-60-6], compns. contg. hexamethylmethylolmelamine (II) [3089-11-0] were used for transparentizing fibrous material and improving their solvent and water resistance. Thus, paper was dipped into a mixt. of I 600, II 250, EtOH 400, H_2O 400, and p-$MeC_6H_4SO_3H$ 15 parts, and dried 15 sec at 300.deg. F to give paper **translucent** to visible and **uv** light and useful for prepg. intermediate diazotype reproduction paper. The paper surface was receptive to tracing pencils and for India ink.

IC D21H

NCL 117153000

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 37, 74

ST **paper transparentization** polyol; diazotype **paper transparentization**; melamine deriv **transparentization paper**

IT Diazo process
(**papers** for, **transparentization** compositions for)

IT **Paper**
(**transparentization** of, with polyol and melamine derivs.)

L95 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
64:68982 Original Reference No. 64:12956f-h,12957a Manufacture of **transparent** tracing **paper** from cotton linters
fibers. Greenman, Edwin G.; Kitze, Paul T. (Kimberly-Clark Corp.).
US 3235443 19660215, 3 pp (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US
19630715.

AB An aq. suspension of cotton linters fibers, to which 1 wt.% melamine-HCHO resin has been added (fiber basis), is beaten to 150-250 Canadian standard freeness and formed into a web, which is then satd. with a deionized aq. emulsion of a thermosetting acrylic resin compn. The satd. web, contg. 20-5 wt. % (fiber basis) resin solids, is heated to dry the web and **cure** the resin and finally calendered to give a **transparent** tracing **paper** that compares favorably with conventional rag tracing papers. The thermosetting acrylic resin compn. used is described in U.S. 3,033,811 (CA 57, 6065e). It comprises a mixt. of acrylic copolymers with an H2O-sol. aminoplast and a volatile tertiary amine. Thus, bleached cotton linters were beaten to 200 Canadian standard freeness and then formed into a sheet having a basis wt. of 12 lb./17 .times. 22-500 ream. The furnish contained 1 wt. % (fiber basis) of a melamine-HCHO resin to impart wet strength to the sheet. The waterleaf paper was then satd. with an a.q. emulsion contg. 25 wt. % solids of a thermosetting acrylic resin compn. comprising: 100 parts of a 48%-solids deionized emulsion of a (52.5:42.5:5) Me methacrylate-Et acrylate-methacrylamide copolymer, 15 parts of an 80%-solids aq. soln. of a methylated melamineHCHO resin aminoplast, 1 part Et3N, 5 parts isophorone (coalescent), and 5.5 parts of a 22%-solids aq. soln. of a dispersant (NH4 salt of a maleic anhydride-diisobutylene copolymer with a no.-av. mol. wt. of 3000). The base sheet retained 23 wt. % (fiber basis) of the saturant. After satn., the sheet was dried on rotating cylinders at 230.degree.F. and calendered to give a 13.9-lb. basis wt. tracing paper, which was uniformly **translucent** and moisture-resistant and had phys., optical, and sizing properties comparable to conventional rag tracing papers.

NCL 162135000
CC 51 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
IT Amines
(acrylic resin emulsions contg. tertiary, tracing **paper** from linters **transparentized** by)
IT Aminoplasts
(acrylic resin emulsions contg., tracing **paper** from linters **transparentized** by)

L95 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
60:43364 Original Reference No. 60:7609h,7610a Photographic paper.
Wood, G. F. L.; Joseph, Douglas C. (Kodak, Soc. Anon.). BE 626722
19630415, 11 pp. (Unavailable). PRIORITY: US 19620104.

AB Dimension-stable **paper**, which is **transparent** to the **ultraviolet**, is prepd. from 2 sheets of Ag halide paper and a poly(.alpha.-olefin) binder. Thus, 2 sheets of Ag

halide paper (1.9 kg./100 sq.m.) are coated with extruded polyethylene, the coated sides are subjected to electron bombardment, the 2 sheets are joined, and a Ag halide emulsion is applied on the product to give a paper which is stable to humidity, has good dimensional stability, and which has rapid drying properties.

CC 11 (Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry)

IT Photographic paper
(dimensionally stable **translucent**, laminated with ethylene polymers)

IT Electrons, annihilation of
(photographic **translucent** paper bombardment by, before lamination with ethylene polymers)

IT 9002-88-4, Ethylene polymers
(photographic paper coated and laminated with, for dimensional stability and **translucency**)

L95 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
31:28675 Original Reference No. 31:4021g-h Films, foils, paper, etc.. Gerngross, Otto; Callo, Alexander GB 4509335 19370106 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: GB .

AB **Transparent** or **translucent papers**, cellulose hydrate or cellulose deriv. foils, etc., are rendered impermeable to **ultraviolet** rays by satn. with a dild. aq. soln. of pine-bark ext. or quebracho ext. The materials thus treated may then be freed from coloring and tanning constituents by washing. The treated material may be used for wrapping purposes. The foils may also be used as **ultraviolet**-ray filters in photography or for making goggles.

CC 13 (Chemical Industry and Miscellaneous Industrial Products)

L95 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
28:51935 Original Reference No. 28:6312d-e Wrapping materials. Joseph, Curt GB 4100170 19340510 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: GB .

AB A white or colorless **transparent** or **translucent** **paper** or other wrapping material is made impervious to **ultra-violet** light without changing its appearance by treatment with 1 or more of the following: "umbelliferous acetic acid," its ester, umbelliferone and its derivs., esculin, quinine, salol and anthracenes.

CC 23 (Cellulose and Paper)

=> file wpids
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=> d l94 1-14 max

L94 ANSWER 1 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 2000-640052 [62] WPIDS

DNN N2000-474745 DNC C2000-192665
TI Wrapping paper for packaging luxury cosmetic skin preparations has an outer layer of expanded thermoplastic micro-spheres to give a soft skin handle which can be printed at high speeds.
DC A97 F09 Q34
IN BARETJE, P; GESSON, G; NOBLET, P
PA (ARJO) ARJO WIGGINS SA
CYC 25
PI EP 1039025 A1 20000927 (200062)* FR 12p D21H021-54
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
FR 2791368 A1 20000929 (200062) D21H027-10
ADT EP 1039025 A1 EP 2000-400828 20000324; FR 2791368 A1 FR 1999-3837 19990326
PRAI FR 1999-3837 19990326
IC ICM D21H021-54; D21H027-10
ICS B65D065-42; D21H019-44; D21H019-84
AB EP 1039025 A UPAB: 20001130
NOVELTY - The wrapping paper has a right surface with a skin feel, which can be printed at high speeds. It has a support paper material with a surface covering of at least expanded thermoplastic micro-spheres and a bonding agent forming the right paper surface. The paper has a static friction coefficient between the right and left surfaces of at most 0.95 and pref. at most 0.90.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The paper weight is 70-500 g/m2 and pref. 200-400 g/m2. The support **paper** is **transparent** or **translucent**, and especially a tracing paper, pref. from pressure refining of cellulose fibers. The covering layer on the right surface has a weight of 6-20 g/m2 and pref. 8-17 g/m2. The covering layer is composed of 5-12 dry wt% of expanded thermoplastic micro-spheres and pref. 6-9 wt%, 15-95 dry wt% of a bonding agent with a glazing temp. of neg. 10 deg. C to pos. 35 deg. and pref. 20-40 wt%, 0-75 dry wt% of mineral pigments and pref. 40-75 wt% and 0-40 dry wt% of dyestuff, to give a total of 100 wt%. The expanded thermoplastic micro-spheres contain a gas, which expands at a temp. of 90-115 deg. C and pref. 100-110 deg. C. The surface covering has a low friction component in a distribution of 0.1-5.0 g/m2 and pref. 0.3-3.0 g/m2. At least one surface contains a salt which can be ionized, and particularly sodium chloride. The support paper has a coloring at least under the layer of micro-spheres and/or a layer and/or a print which can be seen through the layer. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a paper prodn. process where the support paper is formed from a cellulose fiber suspension in water together with synthetic fibers if required. It is mixed with minerals, at least one bonding agent and a dye, an agent to resist moisture and other conventional papermaking additives. The left surface of the paper is coated with a material to reduce friction, and the paper is dried at 100 deg. C. The right surface of the paper is coated with a mixture of thermoplastic micro-spheres together with a bonding agent and mineral pigments and dyestuff. The coated paper is **heated** at 90-115 deg. C to dry the paper and expand the micro-spheres and

pref. 100-110 deg. C. The paper is wound into a roll. Preferred Features: The low friction coating is applied by a glue press using a double-sided transfer film and the drying is through an air cushion. The cellulose fibers are refined to a high state and pref. at least 90 deg. SR. A further INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a wrapping process where the paper is drawn off the roll and cut into sheets in the required format. The sheets are printed at a speed of at least 8000 sheets/hr., and the printed sheets are cut to size. An adhesive is applied to either surface where the wrapping is to be secured. The products are wrapped, with the layer containing the expanded thermoplastic micro-spheres on the outer side.

USE - The paper material is especially for wrapping luxury products, and particularly cosmetic skin preparations.

ADVANTAGE - The wrapping paper gives a soft skin feel, reflecting the quality of the packaged luxury cosmetic skin preparation.

Dwg.0/0

TECH EP 1039025 A1 UPTX: 20001130

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS - The support paper is a **translucent** tracing paper meeting the specifications of ISO 4046-1978 6.94. The friction coefficient is measured according to the requirements of NF-Q-03-082 using a plate of 200 g.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The left surface of the paper is treated with an adhesive composition containing AKD, waxes of polyolefins and particularly polyethylene and pref. a mixture with a bonding agent of starch or polyvinyl alcohol and a rheological agent is required.

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A12-P01; F05-A06B

PLE UPA 20001130

[1.1] 018; H0317; S9999 S1398

[1.2] 018; G0033-R G0022 D01 D02 D51 D53; R00326 G0044 G0033 G0022 D01 D02 D12 D10 D51 D53 D58 D82; H0000; S9999 S1376; P1150; P1161

[1.3] 018; R01863-R D01 D11 D10 D23 D22 D31 D42 D50 D76 D86 F24 F29 F26 F34 H0293 P0599 G3623

[1.4] 018; P1707 P1694 D01

[1.5] 018; ND01; Q9999 Q8582; K9927; Q9999 Q8366-R; B9999 B5356 B5276

L94 ANSWER 2 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1997-208262 [19] WPIDS

DNN N1997-171909 DNC C1997-067044

TI Recording sheet and forgery detection method - comprises laminate of **heat**-sensitive recording layer, **transparent** **paper**, pressure-sensitive recording layer, thermoplastic resin layer and support..

DC A89 E24 G05 P75

PA (MITY) MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD

CYC 1

PI JP 09058120 A 19970304 (199719)* 16p B41M005-165

ADT JP 09058120 A JP 1995-215801 19950824
PRAI JP 1995-215801 19950824
IC ICM B41M005-165
ICS B41M005-28
AB JP 09058120 A UPAB: 19970512
A **heat**- and pressure-sensitive colouring recording sheet comprises laminate of (1) support, (2) thermoplastic resin layer, (3) single self-colouring pressure-sensitive recording layer mixing or laminating at least one microcapsulated pressure-sensitive coupler or pressure-sensitive recording developer, (4) **transparent** or **translucent paper** and (5) a **heat**-sensitive recording layer contg. **heat**-sensitive recording coupler and a **heat**-sensitive developer coloured by the coupler.

Also claimed are (i) paper preventing or detecting forgery by using both **heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive colouring methods; (ii) forgery detecting method ascertaining differences from pressure-sensitive recording sheet by pressing some parts of the recording sheet to pressure-sensitive-colour it; (iii) a **heat**-sensitive/pressure-sensitive colouring label forming (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) an adhesive layer on the reverse of (1); (iv) a pressure-sensitive colouring peeling sheet laminating (1), (2), (3), (4) and a peeling layer.

ADVANTAGE - The recording sheet can have sufficient abrasion resistance.

Dwg.1/2

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: A12-D05A; A12-L05A; E26-B; G05-D; G06-F08A
PLE UPA 19970530
[1.1] 018; H0317
[1.2] 018; ND01; Q9999 Q8695 Q8606; Q9999 Q8195-R Q8173; N9999 N7192 N7023; K9676-R; K9701 K9676; K9483-R; Q9999 Q7818-R; B9999 B5287 B5276; Q9999 Q9029
CMC UPB 19970626
M3 *01* G013 G019 G100 H4 H402 H442 H8 M1 M121 M132 M150 M280 M313 M314 M315 M321 M331 M340 M342 M414 M510 M520 M532 M540 M782 M903 M904 Q130 Q338 Q339 Q342 R043
DCN: 9719-B4401-M
M3 *02* D011 D013 D022 D023 D041 D111 D210 F011 F012 F013 F113 F423 F433 G010 G030 G100 G111 G563 H1 H102 H103 H121 H141 H142 H201 J5 J521 L9 L942 M1 M122 M125 M143 M149 M210 M211 M212 M215 M232 M240 M273 M281 M282 M320 M412 M512 M520 M521 M531 M540 M541 M782 M903 M904 Q130 Q318 Q338 Q339 R043
RIN: 05935
DCN: 9719-B4402-M
M4 *03* D011 D013 D022 D023 D041 D111 D210 F011 F012 F013 F113 F423 F433 G010 G030 G100 G111 G563 H1 H102 H103 H121 H141 H142 H201 J5 J521 L9 L942 M1 M122 M125 M143 M149 M210 M211 M212 M215 M232 M240 M273 M281 M282 M320 M412 M512 M520 M521 M531 M540 M541 M782 M903 M904 Q130 Q318 Q338 Q339 R043 W003 W030

RIN: 05935
DCN: 9719-B4402-M

L94 ANSWER 3 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1993-162053 [20] WPIDS
DNN N1993-124361 DNC C1993-071611
TI Image-receiving sheet preventing irritation to skin - comprises support, **translucent** layer, and thermoplastic particulate layer.
DC A18 A97 G08 P75
IN SAKAI
PA (BRER) BROTHER KOGYO KK
CYC 2
PI JP 05092674 A 19930416 (199320)* 9p B41M005-40
US 5318944 A 19940607 (199422) B41M005-035
ADT JP 05092674 A JP 1991-255311 19911002; US 5318944 A US 1992-945264 19920915
PRAI JP 1991-255311 19911002
IC ICM B41M005-035; B41M005-40
ICS B41M005-38
AB JP 05092674 A UPAB: 19931116
The image receiving sheet is composed of the support, a **translucent** layer and a thermoplastic particulate layer respectively. USE/ADVANTAGE - The sheet can prevent itching or a rash of the skin, because the **translucent** layer is on the surface of re-transferred images contg. polymer materials and the skin never touches the images directly. In an example, **translucent** layer of thickness of 30 microns was formed by coating ethylene-polyvinyl acetate copolymer (VAC 55%, softening point 80degC) on the support of polyester-film (the thickness 75 microns). The coating liq. was made by adding styrene-acryl copolymer emulsion 100 pts. of non-volatile matter 30 wt.% (mean particle dia. 1.0 microns, softening point 80degC) to PVA (saponification value 97). It was coated on 3 at 7g/m2 and **heated** and dried at 50degC for a minute. Thermoplastic particulate layer was obtd
ABEQ US 5318944 A UPAB: 19940722
Image-receiving sheet comprises support, transparent and thermoplastic fine particle layers.
Pref. the support comprises thin film of glass, paper, metal, PET, PVC, polyethylene, polypropylene, resin film or resin coated **paper**. Pref. **transparent** layer comprises resin, glass, metal or metal acids. Pref. thermoplastic fine particles for a film when melted or softened at 50-200 deg. C.
ADVANTAGE - Sheet forms retransferred image on opt. transferred medium without serving as stimulus to skin.
Dwg.3/6
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-W07F; G05-F01
PLC UPA 19931116
KS: 0231 0239 0241 0248 0306 0789 1288 2272 2276 2426 2430 2436 2437

2439 2504 2513 2541 2542 2654 2813 3155 3317

FG: *001* 014 04- 143 431 435 443 47& 57& 575 596 659 660
FG: *002* 014 034 04- 041 046 047 066 067 27& 431 442 443 47& 57& 575 596 659 660
FG: *003* 014 034 04- 041 046 047 050 055 056 27& 318 324 393 397 431 435 436 443 47& 479 57& 575 596 659 660 688
FG: *004* 014 311 318 324

L94 ANSWER 4 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1992-098894 [13] WPIDS
DNN N1992-074045
TI Wrapping paper sheet for foodstuffs - comprises two strips of paper withcentral strip of transparent material which allows contents of package to beidentified after purchase.
DC Q34
IN LESENECHAL, M
PA (LSEN-I) LE SENECHAL M
CYC 1
PI FR 2664238 A 19920110 (199213)* 5p
ADT FR 2664238 A FR 1990-8662 19900704
PRAI FR 1990-8662 19900704
IC B65D065-18; B65D085-76
AB FR 2664238 A UPAB: 19931006
The wrapping paper sheet, e.g. on a roll (1) which can be used for wrapping foodstuffs such as cheese or cold cooked meats, consists of two outer strips (2, 3) of paper, joined to a central strip (4) of a transparent material which enables the contents of the wrapped package to be seen and identified after purchase.

The transparent strip is joined to the two strips of paper by sticking together their overlapping edges (5, 6), and the paper strips can have one surface coated with a resin material to allow the package to be **thermally** sealed. In a variant, the central strip can be of **translucent** instead of transparent material.

ADVANTAGE - Allows different purchases to be identified without unwrapping.

1/1
FS GMPI
FA AB; GI

L94 ANSWER 5 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1990-337018 [06] WPIDS
DNN N1990-257713
TI Food packaging in direct contact with food - has rectangular transparent of **translucent** support sheet with surface in contact coated with layer allowing **hot** or cold sealing.
DC Q34
IN VAUZELLE, J M P
PA (VAUZ-I) VAUZELLE J M P
CYC 1
PI FR 2644435 A 19900921 (199306)*

ADT FR 2644435 A FR 1989-3385 19890315
PRAI FR 1989-3385 19890315
IC B65D065-14; B65D085-72
AB FR 2644435 A UPAB: 19930928
The food packaging which is in direct contact with food comprises a rectangular **transparent paper** support sheet which may also be covered **translucent** paper. On one of the sides or on the first side in contact with the food prod. is a coating layer (7) allowing **hot** or cold sealing.

There are three opaque strips perpendicular to the longitudinal axis i.e. two side and one central strip (4,4',5) whose width is greater than that of the side strips. The central strip is subdivided in two roughly equal parts by a fold line perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. This allows the two parts of the first side to be folded against each other and sealed on three edges.

ADVANTAGE - Improved hygiene and practical for consumer and distributor.

1/4
FS GMPI
FA AB; GI

L94 ANSWER 6 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1989-209976 [29] WPIDS
DNN N1989-160100 DNC C1989-093082
TI Thermosetting resin decorative board prodn. - by forming a film with an ink layer over thermosetting resin-impregnating paper, etc..
DC A32 A94 F09 P73
PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 01146728 A 19890608 (198929)* 4p
JP 2585650 B2 19970226 (199713) 3p B29D009-00
ADT JP 01146728 A JP 1987-304501 19871203; JP 2585650 B2 JP 1987-304501 19871203
FDT JP 2585650 B2 Previous Publ. JP 01146728
PRAI JP 1987-304501 19871203
IC B29D009-00; B32B021-08; B32B027-10
ICM B29D009-00
ICS B32B021-08; B32B027-10
AB JP 01146728 A UPAB: 19930923
Prodn. involves providing a film with an ink layer, laying a thermosetting resin impregnated paper onto a base material, laying the film having the ink layer on it, laying a thermosetting resin impregnated overlay paper onto the film, and **hot** pressing the whole laminate.

Pref. the thermosetting resin impregnated is a melamine resin-or a benzoguanamine resin- impregnated paper, and the film is capable of condensn. reacting with the resin. Suitable base materials include phenol resin impregnated core papers, plywoods, particle boards, etc. Suitable overlay **papers** include **transparent** or **translucent** melamine resin-impregnated paper.

ADVANTAGE - In contrast to conventional printing on an

impregnated paper, this method gives printed patterns without defective unprinted portions. The surface properties, e.g., resistance to abrasion, solvents, chemicals, scratching, etc. are comparable to those of conventional high pressure laminated decorative boards.
0/1
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-B09B; A12-A04A; F05-A06B; F05-A07; F05-B
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0229 0231 1276 1277 1737 1739 2020 2198 2324 2419 2429 2436 2437 3318 2488 2492 2493 3241 2513 2595 2607 2608 2622 2657 2718 2725 2726 3268 2836

FG: *001* 014 03- 04- 139 140 185 189 231 359 36- 364 366 367 38& 431 435 442 443 446 465 473 477 516 523 54& 541 545 548 551 560 561 58& 597 598 602

L94 ANSWER 7 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1986-061763 [09] WPIDS
DNN N1986-045126 DNC C1986-026363
TI Water, solvent and **heat**-resistant **transparent** cellulose **paper** - mfd. by impregnating paper with hydroxy functional aliphatic ester mixt. and crosslinking.
DC A23 A82 F09 P73
IN KREICAS, L; MULLER, P; MUSTACCHI, H
PA (ANDR-N) ANDREWS PAPER & CHEM CO INC
CYC 1
PI US 4569888 A 19860211 (198609)* 11p
ADT US 4569888 A US 1984-630442 19840713
PRAI US 1984-630442 19840713
IC B32B023-10; B32B027-10
AB US 4569888 A UPAB: 19930922
Transparentised paper, having caliper 0.001-0.15 in., comprises a random web of cellulosic fibres impregnated with a crosslinked (through unreacted OH gps.) mixed of polyester and monoester formed by reacting equimolar amts. of aliphatic polycarboxylic acids (I) and polyols (II), whereby 51-95% of the available COOH gps. are esterified.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The paper has good light **translucency** and is resistant to **heat**, water and most organic solvents, but not to alkali (and can therefore be repulped). It is useful as tracing material and as a base for reprographic coatings. It has excellent receptivity and erasability for pencils and inks, and is receptive to, but prevents penetration of diazotype precoats and sensitising prepns. Diazotype print lines can be erased without trace.
0/2
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A05-E08; A12-B03A; A12-W06C; F05-A06B; F05-A06C
DRN 0271-U; 0760-U; 1740-U

PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0034 0037 0206 0209 0216 0231 0488 0761 1319 1321 1323 1325 1327
1329 1339 3077 1448 1450 1452 3105 1454 3096 1475 1517 1731 1737
1985 1989 2002 2007 2020 2043 2064 2148 2150 2198 2297 2299 2318
2336 3224 2378 2422 2427 2436 2493 3240 2507 2509 3249 3251 2595
2600 2608 2609 2628 2660 2725 2798 2799 2805 2808

FG: *001* 014 034 038 04- 061 062 063 074 075 080 081 104 155 157
159 160 161 162 169 170 171 172 173 174 176 177 180 185
186 189 200 207 208 231 239 240 244 245 255 259 262 27&
273 293 311 316 331 332 341 344 357 359 388 392 395 398
427 431 432 442 473 477 51& 516 523 524 53& 532 533 534
535 54& 541 546 548 549 551 560 566 57- 58& 597 600 601
657 658 659 671 681 689 721 724 725 726

L94 ANSWER 8 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1985-270414 [44] WPIDS
DNN N1985-201832
TI Transparent guard production method - presses paper with letters into packet with **translucent** and resin-impregnated covering sheets.
DC P85
IN MOLL, H J; MURR, H
PA (SCHI-N) VEB SCHIFFSELEKTRON
CYC 1
PI DD 224983 A 19850717 (198544)* 7p
ADT DD 224983 A DD 1984-264484 19840625
PRAI DD 1984-264484 19840625
IC G09F007-02
AB DD 224983 A UPAB: 19930925
The method produces transparent guards or indicator panels, the letters or symbols being applied to **translucent** and pref. **transparent paper**. This is then made into a packet with dried resin-impregnated covering paper sheets and **translucent** ones, and **hot**-pressed to form a transparent laminated plate, which is parted off into individual guards. One or more coloured **transparent paper** sheets can be incorporated in the plate.
USE - A cheap and rapid method of producing scratch and weather-proof panels.
0/0
FS GMPI
FA AB

L94 ANSWER 9 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1983-06340K [03] WPIDS
DNN N1983-011848 DNC C1983-006273
TI Decorative thermosetting resin board mfr. - by printing **paper**, turned **transparent** or **translucent** by hardening impregnated thermosetting resin varnish, with white ink and ink.
DC A32 A94 F09 P73

PA (NIPQ) DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 57199652 A 19821207 (198303)* 5p
JP 62050299 B 19871023 (198746)
ADT JP 57199652 A JP 1981-84132 19810530
PRAI JP 1981-84132 19810530
IC B32B021-08; B32B033-00
AB JP 57199652 A UPAB: 19930925
One surface of paper having covering and impregnating activity and turning transparent or **translucent** by the hardening of impregnated thermosetting resin varnish is printed portionwise in a white pattern with a white ink compsn. and then conventional pattern with a conventional ink compsn. The patterned decorative paper is impregnated with a varnish compsn. comprising essentially a thermosetting resin and then laminated on a wooden substrate. The laminate is **hot** pressed to provide a decorative resin board.

Process provides decorative thermosetting resin boards having a pattern having stereographic appearance.

The **paper** is typically **transparent paper** having basic wt. of 50-200 g/m2, linter paper or kraft paper. The white ink compsn. comprises typically white opaque pigment (e.g. TiO2) dispersed in a vehicle (e.g. ethyl cellulose, ethylhydroxycellulose, cellulose acetate or cellulose acetatepropionate). The white and conventional ink compsns. are printed by gravure, gravure offset, relief, offset or silk screen printing. The wooden substrate is typically plywood or particle board. The thermosetting resin compsn. comprises typically melamine resin, melamine/urea copolymer or diallyl phthalate resin.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-B05; A11-C02C; A11-C04A; A12-A04A; A12-B03; A12-B09; F05-A06B; F05-B
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0004 0216 0229 1156 1276 1731 1737 2020 2198 2314 2324 2488 2492 2493 2588 2595 2725 3268 2836

FG: *001* 013 03- 038 130 131 139 185 186 189 231 313 357 359 364 366 367 38& 442 446 465 473 477 516 517 523 58& 688

L94 ANSWER 10 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1981-33492D [19] WPIDS
TI **Heat**-sensitive recording element for master sheet mfr. - obtd. by forming image-forming material and hectographic carbon paper on **heat** sensitive recording paper.
DC A89 G05 P75
PA (FUJC) FUJI KAGAKU SHIKOGYO KK
CYC 1
PI JP 56028892 A 19810323 (198119)*
JP 59015316 B 19840409 (198418)
ADT JP 56028892 A JP 1979-105407 19790818
PRAI JP 1979-105407 19790818

IC B41M005-26
AB JP 56028892 A UPAB: 19930915
Heat-sensitive recording element is obtd. by arranging a master-image-forming base material (e.g. **translucent** or **transparent** superior quality **paper**, polyester film, etc.) and a hecto-carbon paper in order on the lower face of a **heat**-sensitive recording paper capable of being printed by **heated** matter (e.g. **thermal** head) so that the **heat**-sensitive printing ink layer of the hecto-carbon paper faces the master-image-forming base material.
With the use of the **heat**-sensitive recording element, both recording to **heat**-sensitive printer or **heat**-sensitive facsimile and the preparation of hecto-master sheet for making a number of copies of the recorded image can be simultaneously carried out. The image recorded can be easily and economically copied by the resulting master sheet. The copying is carried out by hectograph liq. copying machine, obtaining many copies (e.g. about 100 copies).
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-L05A; G06-F08
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0231 1291 2513 2595 2725 2804 2809 2814

FG: *001* 011 04- 143 144 435 442 477 516 523 63& 658 659 720

L94 ANSWER 11 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1977-54971Y [31] WPIDS
TI **Translucent heat** sensitive recording paper - comprising an isocyanate cpd. with at least two isocyanate gps. per mol..
DC E16 E24 G05 P75
PA (MITY) MITSUBISHI PAPER MILLS LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 52074349 A 19770622 (197731)*
JP 57016913 B 19820407 (198217)
PRAI JP 1975-150946 19751217
IC B41M005-18
AB JP 52074349 A UPAB: 19930901
Coloured images are proudced on **heat** sensitive recording paper by flash irradiation, which **heat** sensitive paper is prepd. by providing a **heat** sensitive colouration layer contg. as essential components colourless or lightly coloured leuco dyes and organic acids capable of allowing these dyes to develop their colours upon the application of **heat** to a prepd. **transparent paper**.
The paper is coated or impregnated with a soln. of the kind which have >=2 isocyanate groups in a molecule. Isocyanate cpd. used is e.g. CH3-CH2-C(CH2OCONH-(CH2)6-NCO)3.
Both aq. and non-aq. **heat** sensitive coatings can be used. Clear coloured images and partic. black images can be obtained with high resolution through flash irradiation. Coloured copies

obtd. according to the method of the present invention are useful for the sec. original of diazo copying.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: E10-A12C; G06-F08
CMC UPB 19930924
M3 *01* K0 M315 M332 M331 M334 M333 M323 M280 M343 M380 M391 M393 L460 L499 K730 L130 L230 K799 L199 L299 M620 M510 Q324 M520 Q345 M530 M540 M781 R043 M416 M902

L94 ANSWER 12 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1977-01197Y [01] WPIDS
TI Prodn. of hand painted textiles - by first forming outline pattern with sublimable nonadhering dye.
DC A87 F06 P75
PA (PILO) PILOT PEN CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 51133596 A 19761119 (197701)*
PRAI JP 1975-55639 19750509
IC B41M005-00; D06P001-52; D06P005-00
AB JP 51133596 A UPAB: 19930901
A transfer sheet is prepd. by forming patterns on **transparent** or **translucent paper** with a sublimable ink which has no affinity for the textile material to be printed. The transfer sheet and the textile material is **heated**, in close contact with each other, so that the dye is transferred onto the textile material by sublimation to form non-durable coloured images. Durable ink composed mainly of (a) pigment, and (b) emulsion of synthetic resin is then applied to the textile material, to colour the patterns formed with the sublimable dye. The durable ink is fixed by drying.

Outlines of complicated patterns can be easily formed on the textiles. Any defective part of the outline can be easily erased and retouched. The coloured patterns finally obtd. have satisfactory fastness to abrasion, laundering, direct sunlight.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-C04A; A12-S05Q; F03-G
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 010 03- 364 366 481 483 664

L94 ANSWER 13 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1974-71235V [41] WPIDS
TI Window film adhesion to envelope sheet - or **paper** roll, using **transparent** polyethylene terephthalate film.
DC A84 P72 Q32
PA (USPL) CHAMPION INT CORP
CYC 7
PI BE 815385 A 19740916 (197441)*
DE 2414525 A 19741010 (197442)
FR 2223181 A 19741129 (197504)
US 3887414 A 19750603 (197524)

CH 576344 A 19760615 (197629)
CA 999768 A 19761116 (197649)
GB 1467826 A 19770323 (197712)
DE 2414525 B 19770922 (197739)
PRAI US 1973-345165 19730326
IC B31B001-82; B31B041-00; B31P001-82; B65D027-04
AB BE 815385 A UPAB: 19930831
A strip of the transparent or **translucent** film, covered with a **hot** melt pref. Elvax (RTM) ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymer, is fed forward and a window piece of present length is cut from it. The envelope sheet or paper ribbon is fed to a cooled reduced-pressure drum with an outer cylindrical surface, and is held in placed by suction. The window piece is positioned above the cut-out window and held by suction against the opening, downward. The sheet and film are advanced by the drum through a nip between the drum and a **heated** roller, softening the adhesive enough to adhere the window piece to the envelope sheet. The action is entirely rotary, giving smooth and rapid action.
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-A05; A11-C01C; A12-D05; A12-P06C
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 012 03- 034 041 046 066 143 144 155 163 166 169 170 171 27& 289 36& 371 381 435 443 446 455 477 516 523 609 641 720 724 726

L94 ANSWER 14 OF 14 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1973-75845U [49] WPIDS
TI Second negative prepn - for diazo type copying cpd.
DC E21 G06 P75 P83
PA (RICO) RICOH KK
CYC 1
PI JP 48041213 B (197349)*
PRAI JP 1970-24433 19700325
IC B41M005-18; G03C001-52; G03C005-18
AB JP 73041213 B UPAB: 19930831
Process comprises (1) superposing the image-contg. side of an original manuscript upon the transparent or the **translucent** layer contg. **heat**-subliming diazo cpds. which is spread over the **transparent** or **translucent** **paper** for the 2nd negative, (2) irradiating superposed sheet with IR from the negative sheet side and (3) **heat** -developing the resulting negative sheet which comprises the following steps : (a) putting the sheet consisting of supporting **paper** and the **transparent** or the **translucent** layer contg. the **heat**-subliming diazo cpds. described hereinafter between the image-contg. side of an original manuscript and a transparent or a **translucent** sheet for 2nd negative to which a coupling component reactive to the diazo cpds. in the presence of alkali is applied so that coupling component-contg. layer may be in contact with the **heat** -subliming diazo cpd-contg. layer, (b) the above superposed sheets

being irradiated with infrared ray from the side of said negative sheet, and (c) developing the resulting negative sheet in the alkali environment, **heat**-subliming diazo cpds. are described.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: E21-E; G06-C08; G06-F02; G06-G09
CMC UPB 19930924
RIN 70585 70013 70033 70015 70012

M4 *01* K0 H4 M125 M142 M282 M210 M211 M212 M231 M240 M270 M281
M311 M312 M320 M280 C316 F431 F433 F653 G221 G100 M531 K421
K422 K121 K431 K432 K442 K350 K530 H141 H211 H401 H441 H541
H542 H602 H608 H603 W030 H103 W041 W131 W003 M510 M520 Q345
Q317 Q318 M521 M540 M781 R021 R022 R023 R024 R043 M413 M414
M902

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L96 ANSWER 1 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
136:201453 **Translucent** laminated sheets, their manufacture, and decorative materials for the sheets. Kaga, Ikuyasu (Shimizu Kogyo K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 2002067230 A2 20020305, 7 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 2000-260694 20000830.

AB The sheets are manufd. by laminating a (semi)transparent polymer layer with Japanese paper to form a main body, followed by fixing shaped sliced veneer pieces on the Japanese paper layer by **hot**-pressing via adhesives. The decorative materials comprise sliced veneer successively laminated with nonwoven fabric, an adhesive layer, and s release sheet at the back side. The Japanese paper layer shows no wrinkle formation at bonding with the decorative materials because of lamination with polymeric layer.

IC ICM B32B027-10
ICS B32B027-00; F21V001-00; F21V001-18; F21V001-22; F21Y101-00
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 43
ST laminate decorative sheet Japanese **paper** **transparent** polymer; **translucent** polymer Japanese paper laminate sliced veneer decoration sheet
IT Paper
(Japanese, laminates with transparent polymers; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)
IT Fluoropolymers, uses

(acrylic, coating for decorative materials; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses
(fluorine-contg., coating for decorative materials; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

IT Polycarbonates, uses
Polyesters, uses
(laminates with Japanese paper; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

IT Veneers
(sliced, decorative material; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

IT Laminated plastics, uses
(with Japanese paper; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

IT 115-07-1D, Propylene, polymers 25038-59-9, PET (polyester), uses
(laminates with Japanese paper; **translucent** laminated sheets, their manuf., and decorative materials for the sheets)

L96 ANSWER 2 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

132:13248 **Translucent** paper for tracing and use as a drafting medium and application of impregnant to a traveling web. Johnston, Robert C. (Association of Capital and Employees, Inc., USA). U.S. US 5993603 A 19991130, 3 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 853,950, abandoned. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1993-59887 19930510. PRIORITY: US 1992-853950 19920319.

AB **Transparentized paper** is prepd. by impregnating a paper web (100% cotton rag content) with a soln. of a sucrose acetate isobutyrate in a lower alc., particularly iso-PrOH, and removing the residual alc. The transparentizing soln. is applied to one side of a travelling paper web, excess soln. is removed by an air knife, wire wound rod or other means, and residual solvent is removed by impinging **hot** air on the travelling web. The content of sucrose acetate isobutyrate residual in the paper web is .apprx.10-50% of the paper content.

IC ICM D21H019-14
NCL 162135000
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST sucrose acetate isobutyrate impregnated paper; **translucent** paper compatibility xerog app

IT **Translucent** materials
(paper impregnated with sucrose acetate isobutyrate alc. soln.)

L96 ANSWER 3 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

127:308217 Composite transparent or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and their manufacture. Kawaguchi, Hiroshi; Koganezawa, Kazuo (M.C.K. K. K., Japan; Towa Gravure Insatsu K. K.). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 09267590 A2 19971014 Heisei, 6 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1996-106133 19960401.

AB The sheets comprise a polypropylene or polyester middle layer (M), a re-detachable temporarily-bondable adhesive layer (S1) on 1 side of the M, and a **heat**- and pressure-sensitive permanently-bondable adhesive layer (S2) on the other side of the M where the content of the mails is recorded or written on a sheet of paper or paper substitute which is secured to the S2 by **heat** and pressure prior to the folding of the composite sheets into mailable form through the S1.

IC ICM B42D015-02
ICS B42D015-00; B42D015-08; D21H027-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 43

IT **Paper**
Paper substitutes
(composite **transparent** or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and manuf.)

IT Laminated plastics, uses
(composite transparent or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and manuf.)

IT Polyesters, uses
(film laminates; composite transparent or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and manuf.)

IT Cards
(postal; composite transparent or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and manuf.)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
(film laminates; composite transparent or **translucent** sheets for folded mails and postcards and manuf.)

L96 ANSWER 4 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
126:124817 **Thermal** and pressure-sensitive recording sheet, its applications, and counterfeit-preventing paper and method. Harada, Junji; Komatsu, Takaaki (Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd, Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 08300810 A2 19961119 Heisei, 15 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1995-111747 19950510.

AB The **heat**-sensitive/pressure-sensitive recording sheet comprises a support laminated successively with (a) a self-coloring pressure-sensitive layer contg. a color-former and color-developer .gtoreq.1 of which is microencapsulated and which are coated sep. or together to form a laminated or single layer, (b) a polyolefin resin layer, (c) a **transparent** or **translucent** **paper**, and (d) a **heat**-sensitive layer contg. a color-former and color-developer. The counterfeit-preventing paper using the sheet is capable of preventing and detecting counterfeit by using both **heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive recording methods. A method of detecting counterfeit is claimed, in which a part of the sheet which has been **heat**-colored (or pressure-colored) is pressed (or **heated**) to color it to find the difference to the **heat**-sensitive sheet having only the **heat**-colored record (or the pressure-sensitive sheet having only the pressure-colored record). A label, a releasing sheet, and a pressure-sensitive sheet using the recording

sheet are also claimed. The recording sheet is capable of **heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive recording, useful for counterfeit prevention and shows good abrasion resistance.

IC ICM B41M005-124
ICS B41M005-26

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST **thermal** pressure sensitive recording material; counterfeit prevention recording material

IT Printing (impact)
Thermal printing
(**heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive recording sheet for counterfeit prevention)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
(NUC 8000; **heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive recording sheet for counterfeit prevention)

IT 80-05-7, Bisphenol A, uses 548-62-9, Crystal Violet 1552-42-7, Crystal Violet lactone 55250-84-5 96231-72-0, PR 26298
(**heat**-sensitive and pressure-sensitive recording sheet for counterfeit prevention)

L96 ANSWER 5 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

110:77112 Packaging materials for preserving pressed flowers and art works for greeting cards. Kakehashi, Makiko; Harada, Akiko; Kurata, Tomio (Ozu Shoten K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 63239091 A2 19881005 Showa, 7 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1987-154504 19870623. PRIORITY: JP 1986-UT169498 19861106.

AB The title materials, which can be marked, comprise cover layers of **translucent**, thin **paper** laminated with **transparent**, **heat**-sealable plastic films and flat bases, e.g., unprinted postcards. Pressed dry flowers, cut paper, art works, etc. are placed between the surface and base layers andpressed, e.g., with an iron, to give greeting or postcards.

IC B42D015-02; A01N003-00; B42F005-00; B42F005-02

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 42

IT Paper
(**translucent**, in laminates for preservation of artwork and flowers for greeting cards)

L96 ANSWER 6 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

104:188535 **Transparentized paper** sheet. Muller, Peter; Mustacchi, Henry; Kreicas, Leonard (Andrews Paper and Chemical Co., Inc., USA). U.S. US 4569888 A 19860211, 11 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1984-630442 19840713.

AB Impregnation of paper with carboxy-terminated polyesters, prepd. by esterification of aliph. polycarboxylic acids with equimol. portions of polyol, cong. hexakis(methoxymethyl)melamine (I) or HCHO-urea copolymer as crosslinking agent gave a **translucent** sheet. Thus, resin- and starch-sized paper (caliper 0.0025 in. and basis wt. 52 g/m2) was dipped into 1000 mL soln. of 500 g sebacic acid-trimethylolpropane copolymer (70% of original carboxyl radicals

were esterified) and 100 g I in iso-PrOH, squeezed to eliminate excess soln., kept overnight, and **heated** 24 h at 70.degree. to give a specimen with 63 g/m2 surface wt. and evenly **translucent**. When the treated paper was used in a Xerox copier, the toner was well accepted, and sharp prints were obtained without any vesicular effect. The print lines on intermediate diazotype paper obtained from treated paper were easily erased with a rubber eraser without leaving a trace of printing dye.

IC ICM B32B027-10
ICS B32B023-10
NCL 428481000
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38, 42
ST carboxy terminated polyester impregnation; **translucent** paper manuf; hexakismethoxymethylmelamine polyester impregnation paper; urea resin polyester impregnation
IT Fatty acids, polymers
(dimers, polymers with trimethylolpropane, carboxy-terminated, hexakis(methoxymethyl)melamine contg., paper impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT Coating materials
(vinyl compd. contg. diazo compd., on **translucent** paper in relation to)
IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
(carboxy-terminated, hexakis(hydroxymethyl)melamine contg., papers impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT Paper
(**translucent**, carboxy terminated polyester-impregnated, manuf. of)
IT 9011-05-6
(carboxy-terminated polyester contg., paper impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT 50322-79-7
(carboxy-terminated polyesters contg., paper impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT 79-10-7D, esters, polymers 9002-86-2D, carboxy-terminated
(coating, contg. diazo compds., on **translucent** papers)
IT 25231-66-7D, carboxy-terminated
(hexakis(methoxymethyl) contg., paper impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT 25949-13-7D, carboxy-terminated 26009-59-6D, carboxy-terminated
26523-14-8D, carboxy-terminated 37228-87-8D, carboxy-terminated
56631-93-7D, carboxy-terminated 57271-02-0D, carboxy-terminated
102091-07-6D, carboxy-terminated 102091-08-7D, carboxy-terminated
102091-09-8D, carboxy-terminated
(hexakis(methoxymethyl)melamine contg., paper impregnated with, **translucent**)
IT 9010-89-3D, carboxy-terminated 24936-97-8D, carboxy-terminated
24938-37-2D, carboxy-terminated 25036-49-1D, carboxy-terminated
25103-87-1D, carboxy-terminated 28301-90-8D, carboxy-terminated
29404-85-1D, carboxy-terminated 30525-45-2
(hexakis(trimethoxy)melamine contg., paper impregnated with,

translucent)
IT 6023-44-5
(vinyl compd. copolymers, contg. additives and, coating for **translucent** papers)

L96 ANSWER 7 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
101:112691 Watermark printing. (Nippon Photosensitive Paper Industry Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 58108189 A2 19830628 Showa, 3 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1981-208395 19811223.
AB Paper is printed with an SAIB [126-13-6] soln. at >70.degree. or **heated** at >70.degree. after printing to impart **translucency**. Thus, a transparentizing agent comprised 1 part SAIB, 0.8 part Methyl Cellosolve, and a dye.
IC B41M003-14
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST **transparentizing** agent SAIB **paper**; watermark printing paper
IT Paper
(printing, with **hot** SAIB soln., for watermarks)

L96 ANSWER 8 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
95:152429 Transparent fibrous sheets. Muller, Peter; Mustacchi, Henry (Andrews Paper and Chemical Co., Inc., USA). U.S. US 4271227 19810602, 8 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1979-33801 19790426.
AB In situ polymn. of polyol acrylates in paper gave the title product useful as tracing vellum and as **translucent** base for sensitizing with diazotype coating. Thus, paper of 54 g/m2 basis wt. was impregnated with a mixt. of 160 kg trimethylolpropane triacrylate and 4.1 kg Bz2O2 in 160 L iso-PrOH, dried, and **heated** for 24 h at 85-90.degree. to give a highly and evenly **translucent** specimen having 61 kg/m2 basis wt. and 30% opacity.
IC B32B023-10; B32B027-10; D21B003-00
NCL 428264000
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 36, 42
ST polytrimethylolpropane triacrylate impregnated **transparent paper**; diazotype coating **transparent paper**
IT Coating materials
(diazo compds. contg. additives, on **transparent paper**)
IT **Paper**
(**transparent**, polyacrylate-contg., manuf. of)
IT 100-04-9 148-90-3 347-46-6 68979-00-0
(coating, contg. additives, on **transparent paper**)
IT 135-53-5 137-19-9 7631-86-9, uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, uses and miscellaneous 9004-36-8 9005-25-8, uses and miscellaneous 29053-91-6 41608-81-5
(diazo deriv. contg. additives and, coating for

transparent paper)

L96 ANSWER 9 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
92:164887 Multilayer film for **heat**-sealing a container. (Trentesaux-Toulemonde, Fr.). Belg. BE 878100 19791203, 8 pp. (French). CODEN: BEXXAL. APPLICATION: BE 1979-196623 19790806.
AB The multilayer film of French Patent 74 42,775 comprising a polyester-Al laminate for **heat**-sealing yogurt containers is improved by adhering a transparent or **translucent** printable paper on the side of the Al layer opposite the polyester using an aq. adhesive and by forming the Al-polyester laminate by aluminizing a polyester film. These improvements eliminate the necessity of using a solvent-based adhesive for bonding the Al layer to the polyester film, facilitate printing of the side of the film exterior to the containers, reduce the thickness of the Al layer, and facilitate removing of the film from the containers.
IC B32B; B65D
CC 37-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
ST yogurt container **heat** sealable lid; polyester aluminum paper laminate
IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
(aluminized, transparent or **translucent** printable paper laminates with aluminized side of, for **heat**-sealable lids for yogurt containers)
IT Containers
(for yogurt, lids for, printable **transparent** or **translucent paper**-aluminum-polyester laminates as)
IT **Paper**
(**transparent** or **translucent** printable, polyester films laminated on aluminized side with, for **heat**-sealable lids for yogurt containers)
IT Milk preparations
(yogurt, containers for, lids for, printable **transparent** or **translucent paper**-aluminum-polyester laminates as)
IT 7429-90-5, uses and miscellaneous
(polyester films coated by, printable **translucent** or **transparent paper** laminates with coated side of, for **heat**-sealable lids for yogurt containers)

L96 ANSWER 10 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
60:28354 Original Reference No. 60:4992b-c Electrophotographic coating. A.-G., Kalle GB 9400273 19631030, 2 pp. (Unavailable). PRIORITY: DE 19590221.
AB Transparent electrophotographic coatings, useful in reflex or reflectographic copying processes, contain photoconductive substituted thiazoles, oxazoles, imidazoles, and oxadiazoles, such as 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzothiazole, 2,5-bis(p-aminophenyl)-1,3,-4-oxadiazole (I), and poly(N-vinylcarbazole), together with dye sensitizers, such as Rhodamine B Extra (II), methyl violet, Acridine Yellow, and Bengal Rose. These coatings are applied to a nonelec.

insulating **translucent** base. E.g., a mixt. contg. 10 parts by wt. of chlorinated poly(vinyl chloride) in 100 parts by vol. of MeCOEt, 10 parts by wt. of I dissolved in 50 parts by vol. of toluol, and 0.011 parts by wt. of II dissolved in 2 parts by wt. of MeOH is applied to a **transparent paper** base. After the coating is dried, the sheet is given a neg. corona charge placed coating side away from a master to be copied, illuminated 1 sec. with a 100 w. incandescent lamp at 30 cm., and developed with a pos. electrophotographic powd. toner, and fixed by **heat**.

IC G03C

CC 11 (Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry)

L96 ANSWER 11 OF 11 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

21:2657 Original Reference No. 21:322a-b Paper. Ellis, C. US 1607517 19261116 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .

AB A paper-making pulp contg. hydrocellulose is mixed with a **hot** aq. wax dispersion such as paraffin, Montan wax or beeswax to produce a **translucent** or **transparent** waterproof **paper**. U. S. 1,607,518 specifies adjustment of the H-ion concn. of the pulp (to about pH 1.5-7) to increase the absorption of a wax emulsion. U. S. 1,607,519 specifies a rosin-sized paper comprising hydrocellulose and contg. wax in excess of rosin.

CC 23 (Cellulose and Paper)

=> file wpids
FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:47:30 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 JAN 2003 <20030101/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200301 <200301/DW>
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

=> d his l107-

FILE 'HCA, WPIDS, JAPIO, PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:36:27 ON 08 JAN 2003

L107 55 FILE HCA
L108 13 FILE WPIDS
L109 15 FILE JAPIO
L110 39 FILE PAPERCHEM2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L111 122 S (TRANSPARENTIZ? OR TRANSPARENTIS?)(2A)(PAPER? OR PAPIER
L112 16 FILE HCA
L113 9 FILE WPIDS
L114 2 FILE JAPIO
L115 11 FILE PAPERCHEM2
TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L116 38 S L111 AND (L20 OR L25 OR L30 OR L35 OR L40 OR L45)

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L117            8 FILE HCA
L118            4 FILE WPIDS
L119            0 FILE JAPIO
L120            2 FILE PAPERCHEM2
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L121           14 S L111 AND L10
L122            0 FILE HCA
L123            0 FILE WPIDS
L124            0 FILE JAPIO
L125            0 FILE PAPERCHEM2
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L126            0 S L111 AND L15
L127           16 FILE HCA
L128            6 FILE WPIDS
L129            2 FILE JAPIO
L130           13 FILE PAPERCHEM2
     TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L131           37 S L111 AND (L78 OR L79 OR L80)

     FILE 'HCA' ENTERED AT 15:41:30 ON 08 JAN 2003
L132           22 S (L112 OR L117 OR L127) NOT (L95 OR L96)

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:42:30 ON 08 JAN 2003
L133            8 S (L113 OR L118 OR L128) NOT (L93 OR L94)

     FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:43:57 ON 08 JAN 2003
L134            4 S (L114 OR L119 OR L129) NOT L92

     FILE 'PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 15:44:38 ON 08 JAN 2003
L135           24 S (L115 OR L120 OR L130) NOT L91

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:47:30 ON 08 JAN 2003

=> d l133 1-8 max

L133 ANSWER 1 OF 8  WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN   1991-061067 [09]   WPIDS
DNC  C1991-025847
TI   Partially transparent paper prodn. - by impregnating at least part
     of base paper with ionising radiator curing
     resin and irradiating with e.g. UV ray.
DC   A35 A82 F09
PA   (KANZ) KANZAKI PAPER MFG CO LTD
CYC  1
PI   JP 03008898   A  19910116 (199109)*
ADT  JP 03008898 A JP 1989-313790 19891130
PRAI JP 1989-44083    19890223; JP 1989-313790   19891130
IC   D21H021-26
AB   JP  03008898 A UPAB: 19930928
     Paper is obtd. by impregnating at least part of base paper with
     ionising radiation curing-type resin and
     irradiating the base paper with ionising radiation to
```

cure the resin.

Pref. the amt. of the resin impregnated is e.g. 0.05-100 wt.% of the base paper. The ionising radiation is e.g. electron beam or **UV** ray.

ADVANTAGE - Paper having transparent patterns, marks or letters is obtd.

In an example, flower pattern are printed on wood-free paper (basis wt. 50 g/m2) with an ionising **radiation curing**-type resin consisting of 50 pts. oligoester acrylate and 50 pts. of monofunctional acrylate, and the paper is irradiated with electron beam in exposure of 2 Mrad to obtain **paper** having **transparentised** flower patterns.

0/3

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A11-B05; A11-C02B; A12-B03A; F05-A06B
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0229 0231 1291 3205 2009 2016 2020 2021 2194 2198 2300 2436 2493 2725

FG: *001* 014 03- 04- 143 144 231 239 246 341 353 359 431 442 473 477 48- 58- 723

L133 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1985-226835 [37] WPIDS
DNN N1985-170194 DNC C1985-098760
TI **Heat**-sensitive recording paper - having **heat**-sensitive colouring layer, on paper made transparent by impregnating base paper with reactive resin.
AW POLYUREA MELAMINE POLYEPOXIDE.
DC A89 G05 P75
PA (KANZ) KANZAKI PAPER MFG CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 60147385 A 19850803 (198537)* 5p
JP 02061913 B 19901221 (199104)
ADT JP 60147385 A JP 1984-4470 19840112; JP 02061913 B JP 1984-4470 19840112
PRAI JP 1984-4470 19840112
IC B41M005-18; D21H001-40; D21H005-00
AB JP 60147385 A UPAB: 19930925

Heat-sensitive recording paper has a **heat**-sensitive colouring layer on a **transparentised paper** made by impregnating reactive resin into base paper of density 0.7-1.2 and **curing**.

Pref. reactive resin is monomer or prepolymer which has crosslinkable functional gp. by **heat** or radial ray. Pref. functional gp. of reactive resin is radically polymerisable double bond, hydroxide, epoxy, amino, phenol, alkoxyl and/or carboxyl.

Reactive resin is e.g. urea resin, melamine resin, epoxy resin, etc. Density of base paper is pref. 0.7 - 1.2 (0.75-1.05, esp. 0.8 - 0.95), which is made by calendering paper of base wt. 20 - 150 g/m2.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Recording paper can be used for original copies

to produce diazo copy, because the recording paper has excellent transparency. Conventional methods using plastics film or tracing paper as base material has disadvantage in folding property, dimensional stability, cost and water resistance.
0/0
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A12-L05A; G06-F08
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0231 1276 1282 1731 1737 2020 2198 2493 2604 2609 2625 2725 2806 2809 2814

FG: *001* 014 04- 139 185 186 189 226 231 359 442 473 477 541 542 549 551 560 563 609 63& 658 659 720

L133 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1983-790460 [42] WPIDS
DNN N1983-184024 DNC C1983-100191
TI Making paper transparent with ketone aldehyde resin compsn. - contg. aminoplast or modified alkyd crosslinker, solvent system contg. e.g. alcohol and petroleum fraction and plasticiser:
DC A97 F09 P73 P75 P84
IN DUBOEUF, J P; VERNOIS, M
PA (ARJO) ARJOMARI-PRIOUX
CYC 15
PI EP 91341 A 19831012 (198342)* FR 18p
R: BE DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
FR 2524026 A 19830930 (198344)
JP 58174697 A 19831013 (198347)
FI 8301015 A 19831130 (198403)
BR 8301484 A 19831206 (198405)
DK 8301232 A 19840206 (198412)
PT 76414 A 19840315 (198416)
ES 8405464 A 19840916 (198448)
US 4513056 A 19850423 (198519)
EP 91341 B 19861210 (198650) FR
R: BE DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
DE 3368303 G 19870122 (198704)
JP 03046598 B 19910716 (199132)
ADT EP 91341 A EP 1986-400597 19861210; US 4513056 A US 1983-478050 19830323; JP 03046598 B JP 1983-50291 19830324
PRAI FR 1982-5124 19820325
REP FR 1564395; US 2029525; US 3048100
IC B32B023-10; B32B027-08; B41M003-10; C08L061-02; D06M015-42; D06Q001-00; D21H001-40; D21H003-48; D21H005-00; D21H019-10; D21H021-26; G03G007-00
AB EP 91341 A UPAB: 19930925
A process for rendering paper transparent comprises impregnating a cellulosic support with a compsn. comprising:-(i) a "transparentisation" ketone-aldehyde resin; (ii) a **thermally** crosslinking aminoplast or modified alkyd resin; (iii) a solvent system; (iv) a plasticiser and opt. (v) fillers having refractive

index (R.I.) of 1.5. The obtd. transparent paper and the compsn. are also claimed.

Pref. support comprises 0-100% linen and 100-0% wood pulp, including fabrics and chemical cellulose. The support has a basis wt. of 20-350 g/sq.m.

In prior art the solvent is only for temporary use and is subsequently removed. In the above process the solvent remains in the final prod. and contributes (partly) to the final structure of the paper. Expensive recovery of the solvent is thus eliminated. The paper is used for drawing, for producing graphics on drawing boards, reprography, producing windows in envelopes and filigram in heliogramme appts.

0/0

ABEQ EP 91341 B UPAB: 19930925

Transparentised paper for graphic use constituted by a cellulosic support impregnated with a chemical composition, characterised in that it contains in its mass and filling the spaces between fibres: a resin of the ketone-aldehyde type, an aminoplast or modified alkyde resin, a non aqueous organic solvent comprising at least one petroleum cut with a boiling point higher than 150 deg.C and a refractive index of between 1.4 and 1.6, a plasticiser, and possibly fillers with a refractive index close to 1.5; at least part of the solvent system participating in the final structure obtained after **heat** crosslinking.

ABEQ US 4513056 A UPAB: 19930925

Compsn. to make paper transparent by impregnation of a cellulosic support consists of A) ketone/aldehyde transparentising resin, B) **thermally** crosslinking aminoplast or modified alkyd resin, C) solvent system and D) plasticiser. At least part of the solvent system is retained in the **transparentised paper** after B) has been crosslinked by **heating**.

The support is pref. of pure rags, chemical cellulose and/or 100% wood pulp and has an area weight of 20-350 g/m2. The paper pref. also contains a filler having an RI of about 1.5. A pref. transparentising compsns. consists of (wt.%) 10-20 A), 15-30 B), as C) 10-20 of a petroleum cut boiling above 150 deg.C and having an RI 1.4-1.6 and 7-15 ethyl,(iso)butyl and/or isopropyl alcohol and 25-35 D).

USE/ADVANTAGE - For drawing, reproduction, envelope windows, lampshades, prodn. of water marks by a photogravure process; the papers have a more uniform and satisfactory quality than known ones; the papers can be produced more rapidly and on an industrial scale.

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB

MC CPI: A05-B01; A05-E08; A05-J08; A12-B03A; F05-A06B

PLC UPA 19930924

KS: 0004 3003 0216 0224 0231 1275 1276 3182 1496 1517 1737 2002 2020 2198 2211 2231 2233 2297 2299 2318 2422 2423 2427 2436 2493 3240 2507 2588 2594 2595 2604 2634 2635 2654 2725 2763 2798 2799

FG: *001* 013 038 04- 080 13- 138 139 143 146 180 185 189 231 239 240 273 308 311 315 316 332 341 357 359 395 398 431 432

433 44& 442 473 477 51& 516 517 522 523 53& 541 542 551
567 572 573 575 596 641 657 671 681 720 721

L133 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1983-22535K [09] WPIDS
DNN N1983-041153 DNC C1983-022011
TI Erasable intermediate diazotype paper with transparent paper substrate - dry barrier layer contg. vinyl toluene-alpha methyl styrene copolymer and **light sensitive** layer contg. diazo compsn..
DC A18 A89 G06 P83
IN HUR, J Y
PA (ADDR) AM INT INC
CYC 1
PI US 4374190 A 19830215 (198309)* 4p
PRAI US 1978-946896 19780928; US 1981-265742 19810521
IC G03C001-80
AB US 4374190 A UPAB: 19930925
Erasable, light transmitting, non-curling diazotype intermediate comprises (a) a **transparentised paper** substrate, (b) a first dry barrier coating formed from a soln. consisting of a non-aq. soln. of polyurethane and vinyl toluene -alpha methyl styrene copolymer dissolved in a mixt. of MEK and methyl cellosolve acetate and (c) a second dry **light sensitive** layer deposited from a non-aq. aliphatic alcohol soluble sensitiser formulation comprises a diazo compsn. The barrier layer is insoluble in the sensitiser formulation and has good adhesion to the **light sensitive** layer and the paper.

Also claimed are the use of dry barrier layers (b) formed from a non-aq. soln. of polystyrene-butadiene copolymer, polystyrene acrylate terpolymer and vinyl toluene-alpha methyl styrene copolymer.

Prods. are non-crinkling, non-curling diazotype materials for engineers, architects, draughtsmen, etc., giving excellent image development and easy erasability using any conventional erasing means without leaving an image ghost. The materials have good pencil and ink receptivity for revising drawings and composing new drawings.

FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A04-C; A05-G01E; A07-A04E; A12-B03; A12-L01; G06-A; G06-B01; G06-B02; G06-F02
PLC UPA 19930924
KS: 0009 0036 3003 0218 0224 0231 0242 0306 0307 3159 0313 0320 0496 1095 1096 1294 2318 2427 2436 2507 2588 2589 2595 2602 2604 2635 3252 2660 3255 2725 2799 2804

FG: *001* 013 032 034 04- 040 041 046 047 055 056 057 058 074 076 081 117 122 13- 150 27& 28& 316 332 353 398 431 435 44& 442 477 516 517 518 523 54& 540 541 542 551 567 57& 573 597 600 601 657 658 671 681

L133 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1977-84512Y [47] WPIDS
TI **Photosensitive** diazotype material - comprises transparent paper base, rubber like barrier layer and diazotype layer.
DC A89 G06 P83
PA (DEFI-N) DEFIANCE-AZON CORP
CYC 1
PI US 4058399 A 19771115 (197747)*
PRAI US 1971-104991 19710108; US 1973-366137 19730601; US 1976-652317 19760126
IC G03C001-60
AB US 4058399 A UPAB: 19930901
A diazotype intermediate material comprises (1) a **transparentised paper** base coated with, in order, (2) a barrier layer of a rubber-like polymeric material and (3) a sensitising layer formed from an aq. soln. contg. 2-6% by wt. of a water-soluble cellulose deriv., 0.5-4% wt. of a water-soluble melamine-formaldehyde or urea-formaldehyde **crosslinking** resin; a **light-sensitive** aromatic diazonium cpd.; an azo coupling agent; an organic acid having a pKa25 value of 2.5-4.5; and 1.8% by wt. of silica having a particle size of 1-10 microns; water and an amt. of a lower alcohol equal to or less than the amt. of water.
The material is used as an intermediate in producing additional prints of an original design. Images produced have high contrast, good reprint quality, and are readily erased with a conventional soft rubber pencil eraser.
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A03-A01; A05-B02; A05-B03; A12-L02; G06-F02
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 010 02& 03- 032 034 04- 040 055 056 075 080 117 122 139 180 185 186 189 229 231 240 252 265 27& 273 308 310 311 330 332 341 397 398 402 408 409 431 433 434 436 442 443 477 512 516 517 523 532 537 540 551 560 566 57- 575 596 63& 658 659 681 688 721 725

L133 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1976-09978X [06] WPIDS
TI Esters of cyclic glycols and cyclic acids - used as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**.
DC A97 E15 F09
PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEMICAL KK; (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 50082306 A 19750703 (197606)*
JP 51036366 B 19761008 (197645)
PRAI JP 1973-133177 19731126; JP 1974-88713 19740801
IC C07C069-76; D21H001-38
AB JP 50082306 A UPAB: 19930901
Esters (mol. wt. <1000) of cyclic glycols and cyclic acids were used as **transparentising** agents for **paper**. Thus, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol 144, trimellitic acid 96, and

hexahydrophthalic anhydride 154 pts. were **heated** at 140-80 degrees for 3 hr., neutralised with aq. NH3, and used to **transparentise paper**.

FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A05-E08; A12-B03; A12-W06; F05-A06D
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 012 038 04- 075 106 143 146 155 163 168 169 174 231 239 250 29- 344 359 442 477 516 523 575 583 589 724 725

L133 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1973-73590U [48] WPIDS
TI Microfilm card - comprising film strip in aperture of transparenised sheet.
DC G06 P83
PA (MICS) MICROSEAL CORP
CYC 1
PI US 3773511 A (197348)*
PRAI US 1969-866306 19691014; US 1971-148421 19710601
IC G03C001-52
AB US 3773511 A UPAB: 19930831
Microfilm card comprises an ink and pencil-receptive **transparentised paper** sheet having a **photosensitive** diazo coating on one surface and a through aperture, a diazo coated film being stuck onto the other surface of the film to cover the aperture. The cards are cheap, machine-sortable, can be handled and stored in subdued light, information from master cards can be photographed thereon and additional information can be typed or written thereon.
FS CPI GMPI
FA AB
MC CPI: G06-D; G06-F02

L133 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
AN 1968-85475P [00] WPIDS
TI Transparentised double-face photoprinting paper.
DC A00
PA (LDFA) LICHTDRUKPAPIER FABRIEK 'DE ATLAS' N
CYC 3
PI GB 1072117 A 19670614 (196800)*
DE 1447757 A (196801)
US 3370949 A (196801)
PRAI NL 1962-285544 19621115
AB GB 1072117 A UPAB: 19930831
Transparentised double-face photoprinting paper for the "dry-process" is produced by **transparentising** normal **paper** to a point at which gas permeability, determined by a Bekk apparatus, is below 50 sec. and the reduction in trans exposure time is more than 50% of the max. attainable reduction.
Treatment with a mixt. of 10.0-14.0 pts. wt. of a 50% wt. soln. of polystyrene in xylene, and 90.0-86.0 pts. of kerosene.

This paper is coated on both sides, before or after transparentisation, with a **photosensitive** layer contg. a diazo
cpd. and a coupling agent.
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: A04-C02E; A12-B03; A12-L02; A12-W07
PLC UPA 19930924
FG: *001* 01& 055 056 066 067 316 332 397 398 431 436 442 477 516 523 540 658 659 688

=> file japio
FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:50:12 ON 08 JAN 2003
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 22 NOV 2002 <20021122/UP>
FILE COVERS APR 1973 TO JULY 31, 2002

=> d l134 1-4 ibib abs ind

L134 ANSWER 1 OF 4 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-109597 JAPIO
TITLE: TRANSPARENTIZING AGENT FOR WINDOW ENVELOPE PAPER
INVENTOR: BAN SEIJI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BAN SEIJI
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 08109597	A	19960430	Heisei	D21H021-26

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1994-270135 19940928
ORIGINAL: JP06270135 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-220759 19940811
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1996

AN 1996-109597 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To obtain a transparentizing agent for window envelope paper which causes no pollution and no trouble in paper recycle because it contains no chlorinated compound solvent.
CONSTITUTION: This water soluble **paper-transparentizing** agent is prepared by mixing 100 pts.wt. of a rosin bearing carboxyl groups or shellac or their mixture with 10-40 pts.wt. of aqueous ammonia, an amine such as ethylenediamine or triethylamine or their mixture, 20-200 pts.wt. of water, 10-20 pts.wt. of a solvent, 0-20 pts.wt. of a polyhydric alcohol such as glycerol or ethylene glycol, stirring them under **heat** to form a water soluble thermoplastic resin solution and adding 0-1.0 pt.wt. of a defoaming or releasing agent of a silicone thereto.

COPYRIGHT: (C)1996,JPO
IC ICM D21H021-26
ICS B65D027-04

L134 ANSWER 2 OF 4 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992-082738 JAPIO
TITLE: DECORATIVE MATERIAL
INVENTOR: FUKUDA KATSUHIRO; NAKAGAWA HITOSHI; NAKAJIMA KYOKO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 04082738	A	19920316	Heisei	B32B033-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1990-195036 19900725
ORIGINAL: JP02195036 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-195036 19900725
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1992

AN 1992-082738 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To sufficiently express the three-dimensional feeling in a transparent layer and to obtain deep and stable quality by coating and protecting the printing pattern layer on the surface of decorative paper composed of size free or low size paper in a transparent state by the **curable** resin infiltrated in the decorative paper in a **cured** state.
CONSTITUTION: The decorative paper 3 laminated to the surface of a base material 2 for a decorative material through a transparent resin layer 4 is composed of size free or low size paper having a printing pattern layer M formed to the surface thereof and has transparentizing properties by impregnating the decorative paper with a **curable** resin to **cure** said resin and a printing pattern layer M is formed to the surface of the decorative paper 3. In the obtained decorative material 1, the decorative **paper** 3 is **transparentized** by the impregnation and **curing** of the **curable** resin and, since the transparentized part acts like a transparent resin layer 5, a state such that both of the printing layer (m) due to the abstract pattern on the surface of the base material 2 for the decorative material and the printing pattern layer M in the decorative paper 3 are suspended in the transparent resin layer at positions different in depth is developed and a decorative material rich in a three-dimensional feeling is obtained.
COPYRIGHT: (C)1992,JPO&Japio
IC ICM B32B033-00

L134 ANSWER 3 OF 4 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-246095 JAPIO
TITLE: OHP PAPER FOR **HEAT**-MELTABLE TYPE

PRINTER AND PREPARATION THEREOF
INVENTOR: SATO KAZUO
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NISSHINBO IND INC
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 03246095	A	19911101	Heisei	B41M005-40

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 1989-252228 19890929
ORIGINAL: JP01252228 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-252228 19890929
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1991

AN 1991-246095 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To **transparentize** OHP **paper** by **heating** and/or pressing treatment after the printing due to a printer by applying a solution prepared by dissolving plastic in a solvent to a base material composed of a transparent plastic film and subsequently subjecting the coating layer to wet coagulation to provide a porous plastic layer.
CONSTITUTION: A transparent plastic film is used as a base material and a solution prepared by dissolving plastic in a solvent is applied to the base material at first and the coating layer is subsequently subjected to wet coagulation. As the plastic, an unsaturated copolymerized polyester resin can be suitably used and, in this case, dimethylformamide is most pref. as the solvent. The base material coated with this coating solution is immersed in water being a coagulation solution to coagulate the plastic. Since OHP paper obtained by finally drying the coated base material is white and opaque from appearance and the surface layer thereof is porous, the OHP paper is excellent in ink absorbability and has good printability. When this paper is **heated** after printing is applied thereto by a printer, it can be transparentized.

IC ICM B41M005-40
ICS G03B021-64

L134 ANSWER 4 OF 4 JAPIO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-230996 JAPIO
TITLE: FORGERY JUDGING PAPER
INVENTOR: MOCHIZUKI KEIJI; TACHIBANA YOSHIKI; SASAKI MASAYOSHI
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SHINFUJI SEISHI KK
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 03230996	A	19911014	Heisei	B42D015-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION

STN FORMAT: JP 1990-26578 19900206
ORIGINAL: JP02026578 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-26578 19900206
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1991

AN 1991-230996 JAPIO
AB PURPOSE: To together provide the function as fancy paper making a fluorescent image visible and having forgery preventing properties and a watermark printing pattern by printing an image on the surface layer of paper wherein a layer containing a fluorescent reactive substance is provided directly under coated paper, paper or cardboard using transparentizing ink and irradiating the printed surface with **ultraviolet** rays.
CONSTITUTION: A layer composed of either one of pulp, paint coat, resin coat or printing containing a fluorescent reactive substance is formed as the under layer of a paper and pulp, an opaque layer or a printing layer showing no fluorescent reaction is arranged on the upper surface thereof as the surface layer by an amount capable of **transparentizing** the **paper** up to the fluorescent dye added layer of the under layer by the printing of watermark ink and the surface layer is transparentized by applying watermark printing and the fluorescent reactive substance-containing layer constituted in the under layer is exposed and a printed image not discrimination from mere water mark printing from appearance but emitting bluish purple visible light at the time of the irradiation with **ultraviolet** rays is formed and forgery judging function is added to watermark printing as fancy paper.
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IC ICM B42D015-00
ICS B42D015-00

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L132 ANSWER 1 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
123:173223 Cellulosic substrate with transparentized portion and envelopes and mailers having such portion. Mehta, Rajendra; Lakes, A. Dale (Standard Register Co., USA). Can. Pat. Appl. CA 2120814 AA 19941016, 41 pp. (English). CODEN: CPXXEB. APPLICATION: CA 1994-2120814 19940407. PRIORITY: US 1993-45870 19930415.
AB The title transparentized portion is formed by polymer impregnation, followed by **photocuring**. The transparentized portion is no thicker than the remainder of the substrate to permit stacking of the substrate. The transparentized portion may also include carbonless imaging capabilities. A transparentizing compn. comprised SMA 1000A 7.24, SR-238 31.49, SR-351 34.48, SR-9041

(monohydroxy pentacrylate) 4.82, CN-962 10.34, and Irgacure 500 12.40%.
IC ICM B65D027-04
ICS D21H027-06; B41M005-155
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST **transparentizing paper** envelope mailer

L132 ANSWER 2 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
117:113886 **Transparentizing** agents for **paper**. Oga, kazuhiko; Ooga, Kazuhiko; Yamaguchi, Tetsuhiko (Showa Denko K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04119197 A2 19920420 Heisei, 6 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-237061 19900910.
AB The title agents with pH 2-9 and viscosity (as 35% soln.) .ltoreq.50 cP at 20.degree. are prepd. by emulsion polymn. of Me methacrylate (I) or Et methacrylate 25-50, styrene or .alpha.-methylstyrene (II) 15-40, carboxylic acid monomers 2-20, and other .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. monomers 20-50%, then neutralizing the resulting dispersions. Thus, I 30, II 32, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 34, and acrylic acid 4 parts were emulsion polymd., then 0.5 part NH4OH was added to give a dispersion with pH 5 and viscosity 7 cP. A paper with transparency 31% was impregnated with this dispersion, dried, and **hot** pressed to give a paper having transparency 62.0%.
IC ICM D21H019-20
ICS C08F220-18; D21H021-14; D21H027-00
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST **transparentizing** agent **paper** methacrylate polymer; styrene polymer **transparentizing** agent **paper**; acrylic polymer **transparentizing** agent **paper**
IT **Paper**
(**transparentizing** agents for, acrylate-styrene copolymers as)
IT Emulsifying agents
(anionic, in acrylate-styrene copolymers manuf., for **paper transparentizing** agents)
IT 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts
(emulsifiers, in acrylate-styrene copolymer manuf., for **paper transparentizing** agents)
IT 80-62-6DP, polymers with styrene, fumaric acid half ester and Bu acrylate, ammonium salts 100-42-5DP, polymers with Me methacrylate, Bu acrylate and fumaric acid half ester, ammonium salts 110-17-8DP, Fumaric acid, half esters, polymers with Me methacrylate, styrene and Bu acrylate, ammonium salts 141-32-2DP, polymers with Me methacrylate, styrene and fumaric acid half ester, ammonium salts 71926-41-5P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer ammonium salt 143183-79-3P 143183-82-8P 143183-84-0P
(prepn. of, aq. dispersions, as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**)

L132 ANSWER 3 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

117:92549 **Transparentizing** agents for **paper**.
Yoshida, Takao; Seki, Eiji (Arakawa Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 04119195 A2 19920420 Heisei, 6 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1990-237909 19900906.

AB The title agents comprise aq. dispersions of alkyd resins (oil length 30-85%) prepd. from fats (I no. .ltoreq.120) or their fatty acids, and optionally **curing** agents selected from water-based polyisocyanates, aziridines, amino resins, and oxazolines. Thus, coconut oil-fatty acid 658, isophthalic acid 150, and trimethylolpropane 282 parts were **heated** at 180-230.degree. and emulsified in water to give 40%-solids alkyd resin (oil length 70%) dispersion. A wood-free paper (transparency 32.0%) was impregnated with this dispersion, dried, and calendered at 100.degree. to give a paper with transparency 68%.

IC ICM D21H019-10
ICS D21H027-00

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

ST **transparentizing** agent **paper** alkyd resin

IT Crosslinking agents
(polyisocyanates, aziridines, aminoplasts or oxazolines, for alkyd resins, for **paper transparentizing** agents)

IT **Paper**
(**transparentizing** agents for, alkyd resins as)

IT Alkyd resins
(**transparentizing** agents, for **paper**)

IT Fatty acids, polymers
(coco, alkyd resins, as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**)

IT 9003-08-1, Sumirez Resin 613
(crosslinking agents, for alkyd resins, for **paper transparentizing** agents)

IT 56-81-5DP, Glycerin, alkyd resins 77-99-6DP, Trimethylolpropane, alkyd resins 115-77-5DP, Pentaerythritol, alkyd resins 121-91-5DP, Isophthalic acid, alkyd resins 6362-79-4DP, 5-Sodiosulfoisophthalic acid, alkyd resins 25322-68-3DP, PEG 4000, alkyd resins
(manuf. of, as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**)

L132 ANSWER 4 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

96:70683 Transparent paper. (Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Tokkyo Koho JP 56042720 B4 19811006 Showa, 3 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JAXXAD. APPLICATION: JP 1975-123274 19751015.

AB **Paper** was **transparentized** with compns. contg. wax, a resin, nonionic surfactants, and a solvent. For example, 45% ketone resin soln. (in Triclene) 37.5, tallow glyceride wax 16.6, polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether [9016-45-9] (HLB 17.8) 28, polyethylene glycol oleyl ether [9004-98-2] (HLB 12.1) 28, and lanolin 28 parts were **heated** at 80.degree. to give a uniform soln. which was cooled to <25.degree., stirred for 30 min,

mixed with 37.5 parts 45% ketone resin soln. in Triclene, coated on paper, and dried at 180.degree. for 1 min to give transparent paper with opacity 19% and excellent flexibility and good blocking resistance.

IC D21H005-00
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
IT Coating materials
(**transparentizing**, for **paper**)

L132 ANSWER 5 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
88:172194 Transparent paper. Koike, Takaji; Amano, Masahiro (Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 52128414 19771027 Showa, 7 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1976-44246 19760419.

AB The reaction products of Coronate HL (I), Coronate L, or similar isocyanates with Nonipal 85 [poly(oxyethylene) nonylphenyl ether] (II), polyethylene glycol laurate, or similar nonionic surfactants were used as transparentizing agents for copying paper. Thus, wood-free paper was coated with a soln. of I 4.4, iso-BuCOMe 3.4, and II 2.2 kg, dried with **hot** air at 80.degree. for 30 s, and aged for 3 days to prep. transparent paper.

IC D21H001-40
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST copying **paper transparentizing** agent; urethane polyoxyethylene coating paper
IT Copying **paper**
(**transparentizing** agents for, isocyanate-polyethylene glycol deriv. reaction products as)

L132 ANSWER 6 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
88:67891 Diazo materials. Matsuda, Tsutomu; Hirabayashi, Takeo; Maeda, Takeshi; Watanabe, Nobuyoshi (Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan). Ger. Offen. DE 2719791 19771117, 16 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1977-2719791 19770503.

AB To provide a porous surface on transparent or **translucent** paper or film supports they are coated with a subbing layer using a compn. comprised of 0.1-5 parts of a polymeric binder as an aq. dispersion contg. 0.01-0.1% of a dye and 0.01-1% of an anionic surfactant NaO3SCH(CH2CO2R)CO2R (I) (R = C8-16 alkyl) or a corresponding K salt. Thus, a 50 g/m2 resin-**transparentized** **paper** support was coated with 3.8 g/m2 (dry) of an aq. dispersion contg. per L powd. 1 .mu. SiO2 30 g, poly(vinyl acetate) dispersion (40% solids) 80, corn starch 10, I (R = C12H25) (II) 1, and methylene blue 0.1 g, dried, and overcoated with a conventional 2-component diazonium salt soln. The paper yielded a uniform copy d. of 1.67 with NH4OH, which was not obtainable without II.

IC G03C001-54
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)

L132 ANSWER 7 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
87:60794 **Heat**-sensitive transfer support. Smolenski, Hans

Joachim (Ger. Dem. Rep.). Ger. (East) DD 123652 19770112, 7 pp. (German). CODEN: GEXXA8. APPLICATION: DD 1976-190820 19760115.

AB For sharp copies on a transparent film, usable in daylight projectors, a copy sheet is used whose coating is transferable by fusion at 80-140.degree. in a thermocopier onto a receptor film. The coating contains Fe2+ or Fe3+ stearate or myristate and as component forming a colored reaction product 2,2-bis(3',4'-dihydroxyphenyl)propane or a Zn dithiocarbamate deriv. Thus, Fe3+ stearate 10, poly(vinyl butyral) 5, ZnO 4, and Zn dibutyldithiocarbamate 4 parts were ball-milled with EtOH 100 parts and coated on 28 g/m2 polyester film, 15-30 g glazed paper, or 30-50 g/m2 **transparentized paper**. When used in contact with a 60 g/m2 polyester film in a thermocopier clear transfer contrasty images were obtained on the polyester film.

IC B41M005-18

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry and Photographic Processes)

IT Thermography
(**heat**-sensitive material for, contg. dithiocarbamate, for transparency prodn.)

L132 ANSWER 8 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

83:207790 **Transparentizing** agents for **paper**.
Nakahara, Makoto; Ura, Shigeru; Fukuyama, Yoshiya; Kondo, Norio (Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 50082306 19750703 Showa, 4 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1973-133177 19731126.

AB Esters (mol. wt. <1000) of cyclic glycols and cyclic acids were used as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**. Thus, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol 144, trimellitic acid 96, and hexahydrophthalic anhydride 154 parts were **heated** at 140-80.degree. for 3 hr, neutralized with aq. NH3, and used to **transparentize paper**.

IC D21H

CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

ST polyester **transparentizing** agent **paper**

IT Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
(oligomeric, **transparentizing** agents, for **paper**)

IT **Paper**
(**transparentizing** agents for, cyclic oligomeric polyesters as)

IT 57469-00-8
(oligomeric, **transparentizing** agents, for **paper**)

L132 ANSWER 9 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

83:99579 Transparent paper. Nohara, Kunio (Nippon Kakoh Seishi K. K., Japan). Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 50035409 19750404 Showa, 5 pp. (Japanese). CODEN: JKXXAF. APPLICATION: JP 1973-83997 19730727.

AB Paper prepd. from 40-90% wood pulp and 60-10% polyolefin pulp was **heated** at **temps. higher** than the m.p. of

the polyolefin pulp, cooled, and treated with transparentizing agents. Thus, 10% polyethylene [9002-88-4] pulp and 90% wood pulp were used to prep. paper which was **heated** at 160.degree. for 30 sec, impregnated with a transparentizing soln. prepd. by mixing a 30% soln. of polybutene [9003-29-6] in toluene with a 30% soln. of an alkyd resin in 1:1 xylene-toluene in ratio 1:2, and dried.

NCL 39D213
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
ST polyethylene pulp blend paper; **transparentizing** agent **paper**; polybutene transparentizing agent; alkyd resin transparentizing agent
IT **Paper**
(**transparentizing** agents for, polybutene and alkyd resins as)

L132 ANSWER 10 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
82:37321 Erasable sheet material. Muller, Peter (Andrews Paper und Chemical Co., Inc.). Ger. Offen. DE 2417278 19741107, 20 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1974-2417278 19740409.

AB To prevent penetration of a diazo or other **light**- or pressure-**sensitive** coating into paper fibers and thereby allow mech. erasure of dyes without damage to the support, the paper is coated on one or both sides with an aq. dispersion of a vinyl chloride-acrylate copolymer, which may be modified by plasticizers, waxes, pigments, or other addenda. Thus, **transparentized** rag **paper** was coated with a mixt. contg. a 55% aq. dispersion of a plasticized vinyl chlorideacrylate polymer 15 l., water 15.1, SiO2 300 g, methyl violet 5 g, and an antifoam agent 35 g and then overcoated with an adhesive sublayer contg. poly(vinyl alc.), a 50% aq. vinyl acetate copolymer dispersion, a 50% mineral wax dispersion, glycerol, NH4OH, and SiO2, followed by a diazo compn. The back was coated with a compn. contg. a 50% aq. vinyl acetate copolymer dispersion, urea, and SiO2.

IC G03C; D21H
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)

L132 ANSWER 11 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
78:65285 Erasable diazo webs. McNeil, Sharon S.; Bloomquist, Carl R. (Defiance-Azon Corp.). Ger. Offen. DE 2200120 19720928, 21 pp. (German). CODEN: GWXXBX. APPLICATION: DE 1972-2200120 19720103.

AB Copies which can be corrected by soft rubber eraser as used for pencil marks are obtained on a **translucent** paper or other fibrous web base which has been impregnated or coated with a 0.1-0.2 mm barrier layer of a polymer or wax to render it impermeable for the sensitizer soln., which has a viscosity <75 cP at 20.degree. and is applied as an upward spray. Thus, the support for a material developable by NH3 vapor may be **paper** **transparentized** with a polystyrene resin and coated with an aq. styrene-butadiene latex barrier layer. The sensitizer soln. contains besides diazonium salt, coupler, acid and other

conventional components 2-6% of a H2O-sol. cellulose ether, 0.5-4% of a crosslinkable urea- or melamine-HCHO resin, and 1-8% of 1-10 .mu. SiO2 particles. It dries to a 0.2-0.3 mm layer, after excess soln. has been removed by an air jet.

IC C03C

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic Processes)

L132 ANSWER 12 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

71:51247 **Photosensitive** color-forming composition. Fichter, Harry L., Jr. (Horizons Research Inc.). U.S. US 3443945 19690513, 2 pp. (English). CODEN: USXXAM. APPLICATION: US 1965-502498 19651022.

AB **Transparentized paper** coated with a **photosensitive** layer consisting of N-vinyl carbazole (I), CBr4, Ph3Sb, and (4-PhNHC6H4)3COH (II) can be used for line work, such as duplicating engineering drawings. A colored image is formed upon visible light exposure and can be amended or updated before **heat** fixing the background. Thus, a mixt. of 3 g. I, 3 g. CBr4, 100 mg. Ph3Sb, 10 cc. 1% Tyril 767 (PhCH:CH2-CH2:CHCN copolymer) in Me2CO, and 1 cc. 0.25% soln. of II in C6H6 was coated at 0.0015 wet thickness on paper. Direct printout images were obtained after 1 sec. exposure to a sun lamp at 12-in. and fixing for 15 sec. at 100.degree..

IC G03C

NCL 096048000

CC 40 (Dyes, Fluorescent Whitening Agents, and Photosensitizers)

L132 ANSWER 13 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

67:45029 Transparent paper. Firma Felix Schoeller, Jr. Fr. FR 1461291 19661202, 2 pp. (French). CODEN: FRXXAK. PRIORITY: DE 19651026.

AB The title paper is produced by impregnating a paper web formed from cellulose or synthetic fibers, or a mixt. thereof, with a terpene polymer dissolved in an org. solvent, such as BuOAc, in the form of a 40% soln., removing the excess of the soln., and drying. After several days of storage, the impregnated paper is coated, without application of an auxiliary coating, with a hydrophilic and **light-sensitive** compd., such as an emulsion of gelatin and Ag halide or an aq. soln. of a diazo salt. A portion of the polymer, up to 70% of its wt., may be replaced by a wax, oil, resin, or plasticizer.

IC D21H

CC 43 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)

IT Diazo compounds
(coatings of, on **paper transparentized** by terpene polymers)

IT Photographic paper
(from terpene polymer-**transparentized paper** coated with gelatin and silver halides)

IT Coating materials
(hydrophilic and **light-sensitive** compds., on **paper transparentized** by terpene polymers)

IT Fiber, synthetic
(**paper** from, **transparentization** by terpene polymers)
IT Terpenes
(polymers, **paper transparentization** by)
IT **Paper**
(**transparentization** of cellulose or synthetic-fiber, by terpene polymers and coating with **light-sensitive** compd.)

L132 ANSWER 14 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
64:89866 Original Reference No. 64:16890f-g Thermographic copy process. (Gevaert-Agfa N.V.). NL 6515365 19660125, 15 pp. (Unavailable). PRIORITY: DE 19641127.
AB In the first of the 2-step process to obtain an unreversed positive copy a negative ir-absorbing Ag image is formed by reflex exposure of a Ag halide emulsion contg. a developing agent and a source of alkali to render it **thermally** developable, e.g. by passage over a cylinder of 100.degree.. As second step a material consisting of an ir-transmitting, **heat**-insulating support (e.g. 50-100 .mu. of **transparentized paper**) with a layer of wax (fusible at 50-100.degree.) and contg. an ir-absorbing pigment (carbon black), in contact with white copy paper, is exposed through the negative to ir radiation. The ir passing through the unreduced Ag halide layer fuses the pigmented wax layer, which adheres to the copy paper upon sepn. An app. for continuous operation of the process is described.
IC G03D
CC 11 (Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry)
IT Photothermography
(**light-sensitive** compns. for, contg. diagsulfonates)

L132 ANSWER 15 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
64:16032 Original Reference No. 64:2920a-b **Transparentized** copy **paper**. Kosalek, Joseph F. (General Aniline & Film Corp.). FR 1399903 19650521, 4 pp. (Unavailable). PRIORITY: US 19630624.
AB Transparent copy paper or diazo material can be prepd. by impregnating paper pulp with a polypropylene resin. Thus, paper from 100% rag is impregnated with a soln. of 30 parts polypropylene (Amopol C 60) in 70 parts naphtha, rolled, stored 1 week, dried below the b.p. of naphtha, moistened with a soln. of 4 ml. ethylene glycol and 0.15 g. saponin in 100 ml. H2O, dried, sensitized with a soln. of 7 g. citric acid, 5 g. thiourea, 2 g. resorcinol, 4 g. 1,4-(Me)(HOCH2CH2)NC6H4N2ZnCl2, and 0.15 g. saponin in 100 ml. H2O, dried, exposed to **uv** and developed in an NH3 chamber to give a transparent print which can be used as an original for other prints, at 30-60% greater speed than one prepd. from untransparentized paper. Similarly, the **transparentized paper** can be coated with AgX emulsions, exposed through a negative, developed, and fixed to give a transparent projection

positive.
IC G03C
CC 11 (Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry)

L132 ANSWER 16 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
62:48377 Original Reference No. 62:8567g-h,8568a Transparent diazo paper. van Groenland, Adrianus J. P. (N. V. Lichtdrukpapierfabriek "De Atlas"). NL 1200105 19641215, 4 pp. (Unavailable). APPLICATION: NL 19621115.
AB Filling the pores of filler-free **paper** with a **transparentizing** agent reduces its transmissivity for gases (NH3 vapor) which is undesirable in case of diazo materials sensitized on both sides to obtain max. **uv** opacity for use as intermediate masters. The gas permeability, as detd. by the Bekk meter, should not exceed 50 sec. A compromise is achieved by applying the transparentizing agent in limited concns. Suitable for papers in the wt. range of 30-60 g./sq. m. are mixts. of 10-14% methylstyrene with 90-86% kerosene and of 45% C.T.S. agent (U.S. 2,616,815, CA 47, 1390i) with 55% CCl4. In an example, the paper is sensitized with a conventional diazo soln. contg. resorcinol as the coupler on one side and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene-6-sulfonic acid on the other, for a brown and blue image, resp.
IC G03C
CC 11 (Radiation Chemistry and Photochemistry)

L132 ANSWER 17 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
59:83133 Original Reference No. 59:15498c-f Surface coating compositions comprising a polyepoxide, an alkylated aminoplast, and an acrylate copolymer, and articles coated therewith. Jaggard, La Barre L. (Rohm & Haas Co.). US 3105826 19631001, 9 pp. (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US 19590320.
AB Thermosetting compns. which can be **cured** by **heat** or by direct contact with steam at pressures from atm. to 100 lb./in.2 and which are suitable as finishes for wire, metals, and asbestos-cement products; for **transparentizing** **paper**; as fillers or saturants for metal castings and ceramics; and as elec. insulating coatings. The acrylate copolymer may be prepd. from Me methacrylate and an alkyl acrylate plus 1.0-4.0% of an unsatd. acid, such as maleic, fumaric or acrylic acid, or 1.0-10.0% of comonomers having an amido or ureido type linkage. The latter group improves adhesion and includes methacrylamide, N-alkylacrylamide and N-[.beta.-[.alpha.-acryloxyacetamido)ethyl]-N,N'-ethyleneurea. The acrylate copolymer is prepd. by soln. polymerization by using a free-radical catalyst, such as (BzO)2. The alkylated aminoplast is prepd. by treating BuOH or cyclohexanol with a condensate of H2CO and urea, benzoguanamine, or a triazine to obtain 80-100% alkylation. The suitable polyepoxides have 2 vicepoxy groups, one a terminal group; mol. wt. 250-5000; and epoxy equivs. 100-1025. An example is Epoxide C, a condensation product of epichlorohydrin and Bisphenol A, which has an epoxy equiv. of 500 and is sol. in PhMe and xylene. The **curing** catalysts may be org. or inorg. acids, such as HCl,

H2SO4, and HF and their salts or acetic, phthalic, or toluenesulfonic acids and their salts. Thus, 1700 parts of soln. in PhMe contg. 40% of a copolymer of Me methacrylate 67.5, Et acrylate 30, and N-[.beta.-(.alpha.-methacryloxyacetamido)ethyl]-N,N'-ethyleneurea 2.5% is mixed with 575 parts of a 40% soln. of Epoxide C in Bu carbitol and 150 parts of a 60% soln. of N-butylated benzoguanamine-H2CO. Then 5 parts of the morpholine salt of p-toluenesulfonic acid is added. Coating applications to metals, ceramics, and paper are described.

NCL 260045200
CC 52 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
IT Cement, hydraulic or structural
(asbestos, **heat-curing** coatings from synthetic resin mixts. for)
IT Asbestos
(cement, **heat-curing** coatings from synthetic resin mixts. for)
IT Ceramic materials, Ceramic ware
(coating of, and **heat-curing** synthetic resin mixts. therefor)
IT Coating(s)
(for ceramic materials, metals and paper, from acrylate copolymers, alkylated aminoplasts and polyepoxides, **heat-cured**)
IT Insulators, electric
(from plastics, **heat-curing**)
IT **Paper**
(**transparentization** of, and **heat-curing** of coatings therefor)

L132 ANSWER 18 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
45:59476 Original Reference No. 45:10112c-e Diazotype layers having cyanoacetamides as azo components. Von Glahn, Wm. H.; Stanley, Lester N. (General Aniline & Film Corp.). US 2537001 19510102 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .
AB Diazotype photoprinting material with good precoupling stability, good fade- and wash-fastness properties, and excellent capacity to **ultraviolet** light is obtained by coating **transparentized** diazotype **paper** stock with 5% aq. alc. solns. contg. a **light-sensitive** diazonium salt of a p-diamine of the benzene series and an azo component (I) of the general formula, CNCH2COX, where X is an amino, arylamino, aralkylamino, carbamido, thiocarbamido, carbamidino, cyanimido, and carboalkoxyimido radical. Examples of I are .alpha.-cyanoacetanilide, cyanoacetylurea, .alpha.-cyanoacetamide, and cyanoacetylthiourea.
CC 5 (Photography)

L132 ANSWER 19 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
45:46527 Original Reference No. 45:7904e-g Diazo compounds from N-(2-hydroxypropyl)phenylenediamines in diazotype layers. Von Glahn, Wm. H.; Stanley, Lester N. (General Aniline & Film Corp.). US

2552354 19510508 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .

AB Diazonium compds. derived from compds. of the formula 1,4-NH2(RNCH2CHOHMe)C6H4-nXn (I), where R is H or an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or alkaryl radical, X is H, halogen, or an alkyl or alkoxy radical, and n is an integer not greater than 4, are used as **light sensitive** components in diazotype layers. I is prepd. by **heating** an aryl amine with propylene oxide at 75-80.degree. in an **autoclave** in the presence of catalytic amts. of HCl. Thus, when **transparentized paper** was coated with p-MeCHOHCH2NHC6H4N2Cl.ZnCl2 2.8, resorcinol 1.6, citric acid 8.0, and thiourea 4.0 in water 100 parts, dried, exposed to **ultraviolet** light under a positive, and developed with gaseous NH3, a bright orange sepia print on a white background was obtained. Diazonium compds. derived from the following I were also used: p-(MeCHOHCH2)2NC6H4NH2, p-MeCHOHCH2NMeC6H4NH2, p-MeCHOHCH2NEtC6H4NH2, p-HOCH2CH2N(CH2CHOHMe)C6H4NH2, 1,3,4-(MeCHOHCH2NEt)(Me)(NH2)C6H3, p-MeCHOHCH2NPhC6H4NH2, 1,3,4-(MeCHOHCH2NH)(Cl)(NH2)C6H3,1,3,4-(MeCHOHCH2NH)(CH3)(NH2)C6H3, and N-(2-hydroxypropyl)-N-cyclohexyl-p-phenylenediamine. Cf. C.A. 35, 993.5.

CC 5 (Photography)

L132 ANSWER 20 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

45:46526 Original Reference No. 45:7904c-e Azo components for diazotype reproductions. Von Glahn, Wm. H.; Stanley, Lester N. (General Aniline & Film Corp.). US 2552355 19510508 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .

AB Compds. of the formula RCH2COR' (I), where R is an acyl, carbalkoxy, nitrile, or carbiminoalkoxy radical and R' is an alkoxy, carbalkoxy, aryl, or heterocyclic radical are useful in the production of transition images for diazotype reproductions which have good opacity to **ultraviolet** light and which have good visual d. Thus, **transparentized paper** was coated with a soln. contg. AcCH2CO2Me 3.1, p-Et2NC6H4N2Cl. ZnCl2 3.5, thiourea 4, citric acid 8, H3PO4 2, and ZnCl2 5 g. in 100 cc. water contg. 5% alc., and the paper was dried. On exposure to light under a positive and development in NH3 fumes, it gave a brownish black image with excellent **ultraviolet** opacity. Other I used were: AcCH2CO2Et, NaO2CC(:O)CH2CO2Et, CH2(CO2Et)2, NCCH2CO2Et, AcCH2C(:O)CO2Et, NCCH2C(:O)Ph, 2-cyanoacetyl-3(2H)-thianaphthenone, and EtOC(:NH)CH2CO2Et. Cf. C.A. 42, 2882b.

CC 5 (Photography)

L132 ANSWER 21 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

42:10060 Original Reference No. 42:2197c-i,2198a-b Diazotype layers containing thiourea derivatives of hydroxybenzene. von Glahn, Wm. H.; Stanley, Lester N. (General Aniline & Film Corp.). US 2432549 19471219 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Diazotype processes are described and **light-sensitive** materials and prints by the use of azo components

are produced. A transition print on a transparent diazotype copying material is made by juxtaposing the original to the transparent diazotype material for the reproduction of mech. drawings, printed material, and prints. The image produced on the transition diazotype print is used for the production of further prints. The efficiency of the transition prints depends on the opacity of the azo dye image to **ultraviolet** light and the transparency of the background. The diazo layer has poor stability against precoupling prior to exposure when the diazotype material contains azo dye components, e.g., phloroglucinol. A diazotype produces a deep-colored print with good visual d. but its actinic opacity is not sufficient to reproduce diazotype copies. Transition prints are made by developing an exposed diazotype layer on a transparent medium contg. the diazo compd. with an alk. developing soln. contg. hydroxyphenylthiourea coupling component. Coupling components include 2-, 3-, 4-thioureido derivs. of hydroxybenzene compds. with the formula. The ring may be substituted by substituents for phenolic coupling components, e.g., alkyl, halogen, SO3H, alkoxy, carbalkoxy, and SO2NH2 groups, provided that the position ortho or para to the phenolic group is left unsubstituted and the thiourea radical substituted by alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl groups. These coupling components are used with diazo compds. on a **transparentized paper** or film to give a sepia image of high actinic opacity. Diazo compds. derived from p-diamines of the benzene series, especially with an amino group substituted by an alkyl, aryl, etc., and heterocyclic groups, are preferred. Fifteen examples are given. The salts of the diazo compds. are used, e.g., ZnCl2, CdCl2, SnCl4, and acid sulfates of the diazonium compd. **Transparentized paper** is coated with the following materials per 100 cc. H2O having 10% isopropanol: 1.) (3-hydroxyphenyl)thiourea (I) (3.8 g.), p-[(hydroxyethyl)methylamino]benzenediazonium chloride-ZnCl2 double salt (3.3 g.), citric acid (II) (8.0 g.), and thiourea (III) (4.0 g.); 2.) I (3.8 g.), 4-[(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylamino]-2-methylbenzenediazonium chloride-ZnCl2 double salt (3.5 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.); 3.) I (3.8 g.), 2,5,4'-triethoxy-4-biphenyldiazonium acid sulfate (3.1 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.); 4.) I (3.8 g.), 1-benzamido-2,5-diethoxy-4-benzenediazonium chloride-ZnCl2 double salt (3.5 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.); 5.) I (2.1 g.), p-diethylaminobenzenediazonium chloride-ZnCl2 (4.4 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.); 6.) (2-hydroxyphenyl)thiourea (3.8 g.), p-anilinobenzenediazonium acid sulfate (3.2 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.); 7.) (4-hydroxyphenyl)thiourea (3.8 g.), 4-ethylamino-2-methylbenzenediazonium chloride-ZnCl2 double salt (3.1 g.), II (8.0 g.), and III (4.0 g.). The coated transparency has precoupling stability and when exposed to **ultraviolet** light under a pos. original and developed with gaseous NH3 gives a sepia dye positive reproduction of the original on a clear background. This sepia reproduction has good opacity to **ultraviolet** light under the sepia dye image areas, and excellent reproductions of any desired color are produced on subsequent exposure and development of an ordinary diazotype

reproduction medium using the sepia dye image positive as an original.
CC 5 (Photography)

L132 ANSWER 22 OF 22 HCA COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
32:22703 Original Reference No. 32:3154d-g Lacquered paper. Finzel, Theron G.; Drew, Donald E. (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.). US 2108804 19380222 (Unavailable). APPLICATION: US .
AB A highly calendered paper is impregnated with a moistureproofing and transparentizing lacquer contg. solids such as paraffin and ester gum which possess the **hot**-flow property, and the solvents, such as naphtha and alc., are evapd. from the treated paper at a temp. sufficient to cause the solids to **hot**-flow and fill the voids when the compn. contains a minor proportion of solvents. U. S. 2,108,805 relates to prepg. a transparent wrapping tissue by calendering a thin porous sulfite tissue, passing it through an 8-12% soln. of paraffin in toluene at a temp. of about 35-50.degree., removing excess soln., **heating** to evap. the toluene and melt the paraffin assocd. with the paper, then treating with a lacquer the solids of which comprise half-second nitrocellulose 62.5 and tritolyl phosphate 37.5% with a solvent such as EtOAc and EtOH and **heating** to remove the lacquer solvent. U. S. 2,108,806 relates to a transparentizing process in which paper is impregnated with a liquid compn. contg. a water-sol. soap such as Na stearate or NH4 or triethanolamine oleate in a liquid vehicle such as water and alc. to provide a soap content of 0.1-10% in the final product, removing the liquid vehicle, and then impregnating the **paper** with a **transparentizing** compn. such as a wax.
CC 23 (Cellulose and Paper)

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FILE COVERS 1967 TO 6 Jan 2003 (20030106/ED)

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L135 ANSWER 1 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 96:22332 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000559277
DN PB0102821
TI Cellulosic Substrate with Transparentized Portion and Carbonless Imaging
IN Mehta, R.; Lakes, A. D.
PI CA 2120814 19941016
AI CA 1994-2120814 19940407

5418205

PRAI US 1993-45870 19930415
SO p. 41. 25 claims.
DT Patent
LA English
AB A cellulosic paper substrate of use in forming an envelope or mailer includes an integral window area that is thinner than the rest of the substrate and that is transparentized with a monomeric polymerizable composition that is **cured** by **radiation** after application to the **paper**. The **transparentized** area may also include the components of a no-carbon type of color-forming system effective to develop visible indicia either within the transparentized material or on a substrate positioned beneath the transparentized area. The thinning of the area can be accomplished by grinding or by compression. The **radiation-curable** transparentizing composition used in one example included styrene-maleic anhydride, 1,6-hexanedioldiacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, and a **photocatalyst**.
IC B65D027-04
NCL B65D027-04
CT COATINGS; ENGLISH; ENVELOPES; NO CARBON PAPERS; PAPER PRODUCTS; PATENTS; PRESSURE SENSITIVE PAPERS; PRODUCT DESIGN; SPECIALTY PAPERS; STATIONERY; TRANSFER PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING; WINDOW ENVELOPES

L135 ANSWER 2 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 95:18690 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000531101
DN AB6610980
TI Cellulosic Substrate with Transparentized Portion and Carbonless Imaging
IN Mehta, R.; Lakes, A. D.
PI US 5418205 19950523
AI US 1993-45870 19930415
SO p. 13. 26 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM; GRAPHARTS
LA English
AB A cellulosic paper substrate of use in forming an envelope or mailer includes an integral window area that is thinner than the rest of the substrate and that is transparentized with a monomeric polymerizable composition that is **cured** by **radiation** after application to the **paper**. The **transparentized** area may also include the components of a no-carbon type of color-forming system effective to develop visible indicia either within the transparentized material or on a substrate positioned beneath the transparentized area. The thinning of the area can be accomplished by grinding or by compression. The **radiation-curable** transparentizing composition used in one example included styrene-maleic anhydride, 1,6-hexanedioldiacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate, and a

photocatalyst.
NCL 503-206
CT CHEMICALS; COATINGS; ENGLISH; ENVELOPES; GAA; NO CARBON PAPERS; PAPER PRODUCTS; PATENTS; PRDS; PRESSURE SENSITIVE PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; STATIONERY; TRANSFER PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING; WINDOW ENVELOPES

L135 ANSWER 3 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 94:23214 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000510614
DN GA4206972
TI **Thermal** Recording Sheet
IN Kimura, S.
PI JP 05058030 19930309
AI JP 1991-220126 19910830
SO p. 4.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB Paper (surface flatness, greater than 100 sec; back flatness, less than 100 sec; air permeability, less than 100 sec/100 cc; ash, less than 5 wt.%) is immersed in PU. The **transparentized paper** (air permeability, smaller than 2000 sec/100 cc; clarity, greater than 40%) is coated with a dispersed mixture of a leuco dye such as 2-anilino-3-methyl-6-diethylaminofluoran, a developer such as bisphenol A, a thermochromic sensitizer such as octadecanamide, a filler such as calcium carbonate, and a binder such as PV alc. in water. The coated paper has good thermochromic response.
IC B41M005-26
NCL B41M5-26
CT COATINGS; GAA; JAPANESE; PATENTS; PRINTING PAPERS; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; **THERMAL** PAPERS; THERMOGRAPHIC PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING

L135 ANSWER 4 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 93:2765 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000321276
DN AB6402765
TI Transparentizing Agent
IN Yoshida, T.; Seki, E. (Arakawa Chemical Industry Ltd.)
PI JP 04146296 19920520
AI JP 1990-264555 19901001
SO p. 11.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB A mixture of a fat or aliphatic acid (iodine value, less than 120) such as the aliphatic acid from coconut oil, a polybasic acid such as isophthalic acid, and a polyol such as trimethylolpropane is

heated at 16-260 C. The alkyd resin (20-80 wt.%) is emulsified with a styrene-alkyl (meth)acrylate copolymer such as a copolymer emulsion of styrene, MMA, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and methacrylic acid. The mixture is applied to **paper** as a **transparentizing** agent. The amount coated is 10-100 wt.% of the paper.

IC D21H019-20
NCL D21H19-20
CT FAR EAST; JAPAN; JAPANESE; PABD; PAPER; PATENTS; TRANSPARENTIZING

L135 ANSWER 5 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 93:1356 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000319867
DN AB6401356
TI **Transparentizing** Agent for **Paper**
IN Yoshida, T.; Seki, E. (Arakawa Chemical Industries Ltd.)
PI JP 04119195 19920420
AI JP 1990-237909 19900906
SO p. 6.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB A fat or alkanoic acid such as an aliphatic acid from coconut oil, a polybasic acid such as isophthalic acid, and a polyol such as trimethylolpropane are **heated** under nitrogen at 16-260 C for 3-30 hr. The alkyd resin (acid value, less than 30; iodine value, less than 120) is emulsified with a surfactant such as sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate. The emulsion is applied to paper, which is then calendered to make the sheet transparent.

IC D21H019-10
NCL D21H19-10
CT CALENDERED PAPERS; FAR EAST; JAPAN; JAPANESE; PABD; PAPER GRADES; PATENTS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TRANSPARENT PAPERS

L135 ANSWER 6 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 91:3716 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000293627
DN AB6203716
TI Nonpressure Dry-Glossing of Resin-Coated Sheets and Web Material
IN Sutera, R. (Mead Corp. (Dayton: OH: USA))
PI US 4976993 19901211
AI US 1989-405159 19890911
SO p. 5. 12 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A system is provided for **transparentizing** resin-coated **paper**. A bath is formed of nonwetting **heated** matter that does not stick to the resin under the processing conditions and that is maintained at a temp. above the T(g) of the

resin. The matter may be molten metal or a powdered plastic or the like. The resin coating is brought into contact with the **heated** matter in a nonpressure relationship so as to **heat** and coalesce the resin. This contact step may be carried out by looping the resin-coated paper around a roll that is partially submerged in the bath.

NCL 427-161

CT COATED PAPERS; ENGLISH; PABD; PATENTS; TRANSPARENTIZING; UNITED STATES

L135 ANSWER 7 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 86:4076 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000229217

DN AB5704076

TI **Transparentized Paper** Sheet

IN Muller, P.; Mustacchi, H.; Kreicas, L.; Andrews Paper & Chemical Co. Inc.

PI US 4569888 19860211

AI US 1984-630442 19840713

SO p. 11. 13 claims.

DT Patent

FS PAPERCHEM

LA English

AB A **transparentized paper** sheet comprises a web of randomly dispersed cellulosic fibers, and a transparentizing composition within the sheet in the spaces between fibers at fiber cross-over sites. The transparentizing composition is a crosslinked mixture of polyesters and monoesters which are the product of the esterification of aliphatic polycarboxylic acids with equimolar proportions of a polyol, the product of the esterification having unreacted crosslinkable hydroxy groups and also having 51-95% of the carboxylic groups on the acids esterified. For example, the transparentizing composition can be prepared by **heating** (with stirring) equimolar amounts of trimethylol propane and sebacic acid to 125 C until 70% of the original carboxylic radicals are esterified; and then diluting 500 g of the monoester-polyester product with 200 mL of isopropyl alcohol containing 100 g of hexamethoxy methyl melamine until total volume of the product is 1000 cc.

NCL 428-481

CT ALCOHOLS; AMINES; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; CELLULOSE FIBERS; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; CONDENSATION; CYANURIC COMPOUNDS; ENGLISH; ESTERIFICATION; FORMING; METHYLOL MELAMINES; METHYLOLS; NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; NITROGEN HETEROCYCLES; PATENTS; POLYAMINES; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYESTERS; POLYOLS; SEBACIC ACID; SHEET FORMING; TRANSPARENTIZING; TRIAZINES; UNITED STATES

L135 ANSWER 8 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 85:7064 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000218815

DN AB5607064
TI Cellulosic Materials Rendered Transparent
IN Vernois, M.; Duboeuf, J.-P.; Arjomari-Prioux SA.
PI US 4513056 19850423
AI US 1983-478050 19830323
PRAI FR 1982-5124 19820325
SO p. 6. 13 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A **transparentized paper** comprises a substrate impregnated with a composition including a ketone-aldehyde resin, a **thermal** crosslinking resin, a solvent system, and a plasticizer, with part of the solvent system being retained in the paper after the resin has been crosslinked. For example, the crosslinking resin may be hexamethoxymethylmelamine, the plasticizer can be dibutyl phthalate, and the solvent system may include alcohols such as ethanol together with the petroleum cut of isoparaffin.
NCL 428-264
CT CROSS LINKING; ENGLISH; IMPREGNATED PAPERS; IMPREGNATION; PATENTS; POLYCONDENSATES; SOLVENTS; TRANSPARENTIZING; UNITED STATES

L135 ANSWER 9 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 84:4732 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000203763
DN AB5504732
TI Transparent Master Sheet
IN Furukawa, M.; Ricoh Co. Ltd.
PI DE 3315517 19831103
PRAI JP 1982-73074 19820430
SO p. 30. 4 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA German
AB A transparent sheet is provided on which images can be produced, e.g., with a pencil or via conventional copying processes and which can then serve as a master for diazotype duplication. The sheet is manufactured by impregnating **paper** with a **transparentizing** agent containing a polyether glycol with 2-8 hydroxyl groups, an alkanolamine resin, a di- or polyisocyanate, and sucrose acetate-isobutyrate. The impregnated and **cured** paper is characterized by good writability, copyability, printability, strength, dimensional stability, curl resistance, and erasability.
CT DUPLICATING PAPERS; EUROPE; FORMULATIONS; GERMAN; GERMANY; IMPREGNATED PAPERS; PATENTS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TRACING PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING

L135 ANSWER 10 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 82:3453 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000177184
DN AB5303453
TI Transparent Paper
IN Dainichiseika Color & Chemicals Mfg. Co. Ltd.
PI JP 56042720 19811006
AI JP 1975-123274 19751015
SO p. 3.
DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB **Paper** was **transparentized** with compositions containing wax, a resin, nonionic surfactants, and a solvent. Thus, 37.5 parts 45% ketone resin solution (in Triclene), 16.6 parts tallow glyceride wax, 28 parts PEG nonylphenyl ether (HLB 17.8), 28 parts PEG oleyl ether (HLB 12.1), and 28 parts lanolin were **heated** at 80 C to give a uniform solution which was cooled to less than 25 C, stirred for 30 min, mixed with 37.5 parts 45% ketone resin solution in Triclene, coated on paper, and dried at 180 C for 1 min to give transparent paper with 19% opacity and excellent flexibility and good blocking resistance. From: C.A. 96, no. 10: abstr. 70,683 (March 8, 1982); copyright Am.Chem.Soc.
IC D21H005-00
NCL D21H5-00
CT ALKYL GROUPS; BLOCKING; COATED PAPERS; COATING; COOLING; ETHERS; FATS; FLEXIBILITY; FORMULATIONS; GLYCERIDES; **HEATING**; JAPAN; JAPANESE; KETONES; LANOLIN; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; MIXING; OPACITY; PAPER; PATENTS; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYETHERS; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL; RESISTANCE; SOLVENTS; STEARATES; STIRRING; SURFACTANTS; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; TEMPERATURE; THERMOPLASTICS; TRANSPARENCE; WAX

L135 ANSWER 11 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 80:10303 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000159384
DN AB5110303
TI **RADIATION-CURABLE** TRANSPARENTIZING RESIN SYSTEMS, METHODS AND PRODUCTS
IN Lombardi, L. J.; Coyne, R. J.; Richardson Co.
PI US 4237185 19801202
AI US 1979-5168 19790122
PRAI US 1977-831805 19770909
SO p. 5. 23 claims.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A process is provided for producing a **transparentized paper** or pbd. having about the same strength and stiffness as the original paper stock. The method involves treating the sheet material in the absence of a solvent with a **radiation-curable** resin system to an extent which is limited so as to achieve the desired transparentizing effect without significantly

reducing the strength and stiffness of the material, and then **curing** the resin by treatment with actinic radiation, e.g., radiation from a **UV** light source. The resin system is composed of 20-70 wt.% of an arcylate monomer such as stearyl methacrylate, 5-30 wt.% of a **photosensitizer** such as benzophenone, 15-60 wt.% of an acrylate oligomer (e.g., a diacrylate oligomer derived from an aliphatic/bisphenol-A epoxide blend), and 0-15 wt.% of a vinyl aromatic/alkyl alcohol copolymer such as a copolymer of styrene and allyl alcohol.

NCL 428-337

CT ACRYLATES; ACRYLIC COMPOUNDS; ALCOHOLS; ALLYL COMPOUNDS; BENZOPHENONE; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; **CURING**; ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION; ENGLISH; FATTY ACIDS; HYDROCARBONS; IONIZING RADIATION; KETONES; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; METHACRYLATES; PAPER; PAPER BOARDS; PATENTS; **PHOTOSENSITIVITY**; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYEPOXIDES; POLYETHERS; RADIATION; STEARIC ACID; STIFFNESS; STYRENE; THERMOSETS; TRANSPARENCE; **ULTRAVIOLET** RADIATION; UNITED STATES; VINYL COMPOUNDS

L135 ANSWER 12 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 80:7221 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000156302

DN AB5107221

TI ELECTROSTATIC RECORDING MATERIALS AND METHOD OF PREPARING IT

IN Watanabe, N.; Yamamoto, R.; Shoji, I.; Yagi, H.; Kanzaki Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.

PI US 4216055 19800805

AI US 1978-945340 19780925

PRAI US 1976-750407 19761214

JP 1975-158187 19751225

SO p. 9. 12 claims.

DT Patent

FS PAPERCHEM

LA English

AB An electrostatic recording material comprises a dielectric layer on an electroconductive base sheet. The base sheet is obtained by forming paper from an aq. suspension of pulp having a CF of 200-600 cc, moistening the paper to a moisture content of 5-30%, and calendering the moistened paper with the use of a **heated** metal embossing roll to **transparentize** the moistened **paper** and form a finely embossed surface on the paper. The embossing roll has a surface engraved so as to have a surface roughness of a Rmax of 20-160 micro-m and a relief peak number of 2-15 per 1 mm. The pulp used is either natural pulp (e.g., bleached kraft) or a mixture of natural and synthetic pulps. The treatment for imparting electroconductivity and the dielectric coating are conventional.

NCL 162-117

CT ALKALINE PULPS; BLEACHED PULPS; CALENDERING; CANADIAN STANDARD FREENESS; CHEMICAL PULPS; CONDUCTIVITY; DISPERSIONS; ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES; ELECTROPHOTOGRAPHY; ELECTROSTATIC COPYING; EMBOSSING;

ENGLISH; FREENESS; KRAFT PULPS; MIXTURES; MOISTURE CONTENT; PAPER; PAPER STOCK; PATENTS; PULPS; REPROGRAPHY; RESISTIVITY; ROUGHNESS; SURFACE FINISHING; SYNTHETIC PULPS; TRANSPARENTIZING; UNITED STATES; WATER

L135 ANSWER 13 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 80:7198 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000156279
DN AB5107198
TI TRANSPARENT PAPER
IN Honda, Y.; Fuji-ura, Y.; Ishikawa, H.; Kojima, S.; Nishi, T.; Tanuma, I.; Ogawa, M.; Bridgestone Tire Co. Ltd.
PI JP 55067097 19800520
AI JP 1978-140459 19781116
SO p. 4.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB On glass or a polyester film is placed a nontransparent printed paper such as a calendar, to which a transparent **photoreactive** resin containing cyclohexyl methacrylate and a liquid polybutadiene polymer partly carboxylated with methacrylate is applied. After polyester film or glass is placed on the top, irradiation with a **UV** lamp hardens the resin. Peeling the film yields a transparent printed paper. Use of the **photoreactive** resin **transparentizes** printed **paper**.
IC D21H005-00
NCL D21H5-00
CT ACRYLATES; ACRYLIC COMPOUNDS; ADDITION POLYMERS; ALKYL GROUPS; CALENDARS; CARBOXYLATION; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; ELASTOMERS; ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION; FILM; HEXYL GROUPS; IONIZING RADIATION; JAPAN; JAPANESE; METHACRYLATES; PAPER; PATENTS; PEELING; **PHOTOSENSITIVITY**; POLYBUTADIENE; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYESTERS; POLYHYDROCARBONS; PRINTS; RADIATION; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; THERMOPLASTICS; TRANSPARENCE; **ULTRAVIOLET** RADIATION; VINYL COMPOUNDS

L135 ANSWER 14 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 80:3251 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000152332
DN AB5103251
TI **TRANSPARENTIZING** AGENT FOR **PAPER** AND METHOD OF TRANSPARENTIZING TREATMENT
IN Sato, Y.; Asahina, S.; Hoechst Synthetic Chemical Co.
PI JP 54120713 19790919
AI JP 1978-25757 19780306
SO p. 5.
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM

LA Japanese

AB A transparentizing agent is provided for production of transparent paper which has not lost the sizing effect of the original paper, which permits recovery of waste paper, which has dimensional stability and physical strength, and which does not emit odors even when subjected to **heat** treatment in a copying machine. The agent could be composed, for example, of a monomer consisting of styrene or methyl styrene or methyl methacrylate or ethyl methacrylate, a copolymerizable carboxylate monomer, and another copolymerizable alpha,beta-monoethylene monomer; as well as a chain transfer agent and an anionic emulsifier.

IC D21H005-00

NCL D21H5-00

CT ACRYLATES; ACRYLIC COMPOUNDS; ALKYL GROUPS; ANIONIC COMPOUNDS; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; COPOLYMERIZATION; COPOLYMERS; DIMENSIONAL STABILITY; EMULSIFIERS; ETHYL GROUPS; **HEAT** TREATMENT; HYDROCARBONS; JAPAN; JAPANESE; MECHANICAL PROPERTIES; METHACRYLATES; METHYL GROUPS; METHYL METHACRYLATE; MONOMERS; ODOR CONTROL; PATENTS; PHYSICAL PROPERTIES; POLYMERIZATION; RECOVERING; REPROGRAPHY; SIZE; STYRENE; TRANSPARENCE; VINYL COMPOUNDS; WASTE PAPERS

L135 ANSWER 15 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 77:915 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000116856

DN AB4800915

TI **TRANSPARENTIZING** AGENTS FOR **PAPER**

IN Nakahara, M.; Ura, S.; Fukuyama, Y.; Kondo, N.; Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd.

PI JP 50082306 19750703

AI JP 1973-133177 19731126

SO p. 4.

DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)

FS PAPERCHEM

LA Japanese

AB Esters (mol.wt. less than 1000) of cyclic glycols and cyclic acids are used as **transparentizing** agents for **paper**. Thus, 144 parts of 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 96 parts of trimellitic acid, and 154 parts of hexahydrophthalic anhydride were **heated** at 140-180 C for 3 hr, neutralized with aq. ammonia, and used to **transparentize paper**. From: Chem. Abstr. 83, no. 26: abstr. 207790 (Dec. 29, 1975).

NCL D21H

CT ALCOHOLS; ALKANES; AMMONIA; ANHYDRIDES; AROMATIC ACIDS; BENZENE; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; CHEMICAL REACTIONS; CHEMICAL TREATMENT; CYCLIC COMPOUNDS; FORMULATIONS; **HEAT** TREATMENT; HEXANES; HYDROCARBONS; HYDROGEN COMPOUNDS; JAPAN; MELLITIC ACID; METHANOL; MOLECULAR WEIGHT; NEUTRALIZATION; NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; PAPER; PATENTS; PHTHALIC ACID; REACTION TIME; TRANSPARENCE; JAPANESE

L135 ANSWER 16 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING

INFORMATION INC.
AN 76:10989 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000114590
DN AB4710989
TI TRANSPARENT PAPER
IN Nohara, K.; Nippon Kakoh Seishi KK.
PI JP 50035409 19750404
AI JP 1973-83997 19730727
SO p. 5.
DT Patent; (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Japanese
AB Paper prepared from 40-90% wood pulp and 60-10% polyolefin pulp is **heated** at a **temp. higher** than the m.p. of the polyolefin pulp, cooled, and treated with **transparentizing** agents. Thus, **paper** formed from 10% PE pulp and 90% wood pulp was **heated** for 30 sec at 160 C, impregnated with a transparentizing solution prepared by mixing a 30% solution of polybutene in toluene with a 30% solution of an alkyd resin in 1:1 xylene:toluene in a ratio of 1:2, and dried. From: Chem. Abstr. 83, no. 12: abstr. 99579 (Sept. 22, 1975).
NCL 39D213
CT ADDITION POLYMERS; COOLING; **HEAT** TREATMENT; HYDROCARBONS; IMPREGNATION; JAPAN; MELTING POINT; MIXTURES; PAPER; PAPER MAKING; PATENTS; POLYBUTYLENE; POLYETHYLENE; POLYHYDROCARBONS; POLYOLEFINS; PULPS; RATIOS; REACTION TIME; SYNTHETIC PULPS; TEMPERATURE; **THERMAL** PROPERTIES; THERMOPLASTICS; TOLUENE; TRANSPARENCE; XYLENES; JAPANESE

L135 ANSWER 17 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 74:3195 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000082036
DN AB4503195
TI TRANSPARENTIZED FIBROUS MATERIALS AND PROCESS FOR MAKING SAME
IN Muller, P.; Andrews Paper & Chemical Co. Inc.
PI US 3813261 19740528
SO 4 claims..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A process is provided for **transparentizing paper** to form a prod. of use as a tracing paper or as a **translucent** base for a reprographic coating. The trmt. comprises trg. the paper with an impregnating liquid incl. a polyol having two or more hydroxyl functions part or all of which are etherified or esterified with radicals contg. one or more ether or ester links and free hydroxyl groups, and also incl. methylol derivs. of a polyamino cpd. together with a condensation catalyst. For example, the trmt. cpn. can include a polyoxypropylene ether of sorbitol, hexamethyl methylol melamine, and, as catalyst, p-toluene sulfonic acid.

CT ALCOHOLS; ALDITOLS; ALKYL GROUPS; AMINES; CATALYSTS; COATINGS; CYANURIC COMPOUNDS; ENGLISH; ETHERS; GLUCITOL; HYDROXYL GROUPS; IMPREGNATION; MELAMINE; METHYL GROUPS; METHYLOLS; NITROGEN COMPOUNDS; NITROGEN HETEROCYCLES; PAPER; PATENTS; POLYAMINES; POLYOLS; POLYPROPYLENE OXIDE; REPROGRAPHY; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TRACING PAPERS; **TRANSLUCENCE**; TRANSPARENTIZING; TRIAZINES; UNITED STATES

L135 ANSWER 18 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 71:8621 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000050392
DN AB4208621
TI DECORATIVE LAMINATE SURFACED WITH A COMPRESSED LAYER OF A FIBRILLATED ACRYLIC FIBER PAPER, SAID **PAPER** HAVING BEEN **TRANSPARENTIZED** DURING A **HEAT** AND PRESSURE CONSOLIDATION STEP AND HAVING BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY FREE OF ANY IMPREGNATING RESIN
IN Albrinck, D. J.; Guertin, A. T.; Formica Corp.
PI US 3589974 19710629
SO 10 claims..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A decorative laminate comprises a base sheet matl. consisting of resin-impregnated paper or the like, a resin-impregnated decorative sheet, and a top surface sheet consisting of compressed fibrillated acrylic fiber paper. The acrylic **paper** is **transparentized** during the **heat** and pressure consolidation of the laminate and was free of impregnating resin before the lamination. The decorative sheet is impregnated with MF resin and with an acrylic copolymer resin having a glass transition temp. of less than 25 C.
CT ADDITION POLYMERS; AMINE POLYMERS; COMPOSITES; COMPRESSION; DECORATION; GLASS TRANSITION TEMPERATURE; **HEAT**; IMPREGNANTS; LAMINATES; PAPER SUBSTITUTES; PATENTS; POLYACRYLICS; POLYCONDENSATES; POLYMELAMINES; PRESSURE; SYNTHETIC FIBERS; TEMPERATURE; THERMOPLASTICS; THERMOSETS; TRANSITION TEMPERATURE; TRANSPARENTIZING; UNITED STATES; ENGLISH

L135 ANSWER 19 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 71:7505 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000049276
DN AB4207505
TI MEANS FOR **TRANSPARENTIZING PAPERS**
IN Budde, G.; Schoeller, Felix, Jr. Fa.
PI DE 1546461 19701022
SO p. 7. 4 claims..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA German

AB Paper is rendered transparent through trmt. with a terpene polymer (e.g., ''Piccolyte S 10'') in the form of an org. soln. or an emulsion. The resulting **transparentized paper** is suitable for the direct acceptance of hydrophilic **photosensitive** coatings (e.g., Ag halide/gelatin emulsions, aq. diazo solns.).

CT GERMANY; PAPER; PATENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS; PREPARATION; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TERPENES; TRANSPARENTIZING; GERMAN

L135 ANSWER 20 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 71:664 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000042435
DN AB4200664
TI AGENT FOR **TRANSPARENTIZING PAPERS**
IN Budde, G.; Schoeller, F., Jr.
PI DE 1546460 19700716
SO p. 9. 2 claims..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA German

AB An agent for **transparentizing paper** is claimed which results in **transparentized papers** suited to the direct appln. of hydrophilic **light-sensitive** coatings. The agent consists of a soln., an emulsion, or a melt incorporating a paraffin oil component of 80-95 wt. parts, a stearic acid component of 5-20 (preferably 10) wt. parts, and a resin alc. (abietyl alc.) component of 50-300 (preferably 200) wt. parts. The agent can be appl. via beater or surface trmt.

CT ABIETIC ACIDS; ALCOHOLS; ALKANES; BEATERS; CARBOXYLIC ACIDS; COATINGS; DIENES; DISPERSIONS; DITERPENES; EMULSIONS; FATTY ACIDS; GERMANY; HYDROCARBONS; MIXTURES; PAPER; PATENTS; **PHOTOSENSITIVITY**; RESIN ACIDS; SOLUTIONS; STEARIC ACID; SURFACE TREATMENT; TERPENES; TRANSPARENTIZING; WATER; WETTABILITY; GERMAN

L135 ANSWER 21 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 67:8662 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000008662
DN AB3808662
TI TRANSPARENTIZING BASE STOCK OF TRACING PAPERS AND INTERMEDIATE DIAZOTYPE PAPERS BY USE OF POLYPROPENES
IN Kosalek, J. F.; General Aniline & Film Corp.
PI US 3352677 19671114
SO 3 claims. M. 6349..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English

AB A process for the prodn. of a **light-sensitive**

diazo matl. having a **transparentized paper** base comprises impregnating paper base stock with a soln. of a resin consisting essentially of PP in an org. solvent such as toluene, winding the paper while still wet into a roll, allowing the roll to stand for at least 4 days, drying, wetting one surface with an aq. soln. to prevent curl, and coating the opposite surface with a **light-sensitive** diazo cpd. soln. The resin soln. could also include both PS and PP.

NCL 96-75

CT ADDITION POLYMERS; DIAZO PAPERS; IMPREGNATION; POLYHYDROCARBONS; POLYOLEFINS; POLYPROPYLENE; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; THERMOPLASTICS; TRACING PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING; UNITED STATES; ENGLISH; PATENTS

L135 ANSWER 22 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 67:6413 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000006413

DN AB3806413

TI TRANSPARENTIZING BASE STOCK OF TRACING PAPERS AND INTERMEDIATE DIAZOTYPE PAPERS BY USE OF POLYPROPENES

IN Kosalek, J. F.; General Aniline & Film Corp.

PI GB 1067565 19670503

SO p. 4. 11 claims..

DT Patent

FS PAPERCHEM

LA English

AB A process for **transparentizing** a **paper** base stock in the manufacture of tracing paper and **photosensitive** copy paper comprises impregnating the paper with an organic solvent solution of a resin including PP, adn then drying the paper by removing the solvent.

CT ADDITION POLYMERS; IMPREGNATION; POLYHYDROCARBONS; POLYOLEFINS; POLYPROPYLENE; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; THERMOPLASTICS; TRACING PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING; GREAT BRITAIN; ENGLISH; PATENTS

L135 ANSWER 23 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 67:6410 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000006410

DN AB3806410

TI A PROCESS OF PREPARING TRANSPARENTIZED DOUBLE-FACE PHOTOPRINTING MATERIAL FOR THE SO-CALLED DRY PROCESS

IN Groenland, A. J. P. van.; Lichtdrukpapierfabriek ''De Atlas'' NV.

PI GB 1072117 19670614

SO p. 7. 4 claims..

DT Patent

FS PAPERCHEM

LA English

AB A method of preparing a **transparentized** photoprinting **paper** involves treating the paper base, either before or

after application of the **photosensitive** layers, with a transparentizing mixture of kerosene and a solution of PS in xylene.
CT SENSITIZED PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; TRANSPARENTIZING; GREAT BRITAIN; ENGLISH; PATENTS

L135 ANSWER 24 OF 24 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 67:4695 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000004695
DN AB3804695
TI **TRANSPARENTIZING PAPERS** BY USE OF POLYPROPENES
IN Kosalek, J. F.; General Aniline & Film Corp.
PI CA 753198 19670221
SO 3 claims..
DT Patent
FS PAPERCHEM
LA English
AB A process for the prodn. of **light-sensitive** diazo matl. having a **transparentized paper** base comprises impregnating paper base stock with a soln. of a resin consisting of PP in an org. solvent such as toluene, winding the paper while wet with the soln. into a roll, allowing it to stand for at least 4 days, drying, wetting one surface with an aq. soln. to prevent curl, and applg. to the opposite surface an aq. **light-sensitive** diazo cpd. soln.
CT ADDITION POLYMERS; DIAZO PAPERS; IMPREGNATED PAPERS; PAPER STOCK; **PHOTOSENSITIVITY**; POLYHYDROCARBONS; POLYOLEFINS; POLYPROPYLENE; SENSITIZED PAPERS; SENSITIZING PAPERS; SPECIALTY PAPERS; SYNTHETIC POLYMERS; THERMOPLASTICS; TRANSPARENTIZING; WETTING; WINDING; CANADA; ENGLISH; PATENTS